THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR FEBRUARY 1804:

With a VIEW *of the* FRATERY *of* DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, take in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from January 26. to Feb. 25. 1804, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1804. Jan	Barom.	Thermom M.	N	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.	40	47	——	Cloudy
27	28.901	42	44	0 2	Rain
28	28.891	42	45	0.1	Ditto
29	29.61	41	43	0.201	Rain
30	29.75	45	43	0.25	Ditto
31	29.	47	51	0.12	Ditto
Feb. 1	29.1	40	46	0.2	Ditto
2	29.35	41	47	0.04	Showers
3	29.5	36	41	0.01	Snow
4	29.601	3'	36	——	Clear
5	29.74	34	33	——	Ditto
6	30.	23	31	——	Ditto
7	30.25	20	33	——	Ditto
8	29.81	31	39	0·04	Snow
9	29.32	40	44	0.13	Rain
10	29.2	42	45	——	Clear
11	29.06	38	42	0.261	Rain
12	30.25	33	33	——	Clear
13	30.28	32	34	——	Ditto
14	30.3	34	40	——	Ditto
15	30.25	37	44	——	Ditto
16	30.31	36	44	——	Cloudy
17	30.3	39	48	——	Clear
18	30.365	34	46	——	Ditto
19	30.325	36	46	——	Ditto
20	30.345	34	45	——	Ditto
21	30.25	32	49	——	Ditto
22	30.12	38	48	——	Ditto
23	29.95	37	36	——	Ditto
24	29.91	38	41	——	Ditto
25	29.8	37	36	——	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 1.582

March 10. Session rises.

High Water at LEITH For MARCH 1804.

Days.	Morn. H.	M	Even. H.	M.
Th. 1.	5	19	5	41
Fr. 2.	6	3	6	27
Sa. 3.	6	51	7	16
Su. 4.	7	41	8	7
M. 5.	8	33	8	59
T. 6.	9	26	9	53
W. 7.	10	20	10	47
Th. 8.	11	14	11	42
Fr. 9.	——	——	0	6
Sa. 10.	0	31	0	57
Su. 11.	1	22	1	47
M. 12.	2	12	5	38
T. 13.	3	4	3	30
W. 14.	3	57	4	24
Th. 15.	4	52	5	21
Fr. 16.	5	51	6	21
Sa. 17.	6	52	7	23
Su. 18.	7	53	8	24
M. 19.	8	52	9	22
T. 20.	9	49	10	16
W. 21.	10	41	11	6
Th. 22.	11	29	11	53
Fr. 23.	——	——	0	9
Sa. 24.	0	36	0	57
Su. 25.	1	18	1	39
M. 26.	1	59	2	19
T. 27.	2	40	3	1
W. 28.	3	23	3	45
Th. 29.	4	7	4	30
Fr. 30.	4	53	5	17
Sa. 31.	5	42	6	8

MOON's PHASES,

FOR MARCH 1804.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M
Last Qrtr.	4.	3.	39. Even.
N. Moon,	11	10.	38. Even.
First Qrtr	18.	1.	29. Even.
Full Moon,	26.	5.	8. Morn.

THE

H.W. Williams del.

R. Scott Sculp

VIEW of the FRATERY of DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.

Published by Archd. Constable & Co. Edinr. 1st March 1806.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For FEBRUARY 1804.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Account *of* Dunfermline Abbey; *with a* View *of the* Fratery.

THE monastery of Dunfermline was begun by Malcolm III., and finished by Alexander I., in the beginning of the 12th century. It belonged to the Benedictine order of monks; and was famous for being the burial-place of several of the kings of Scotland. It continued to be governed by a prior, till the reign of David I., who raised it to the rank of an abbey. It was a magnificent and very extensive building; but was almost entirely burnt down by the English, in the beginning of the 14th century, by Edward I. The church and cells, which he spared, were nearly demolished at the Reformation. The remains of the Abbey are still very extensive, and prove that it was once an elegant building. Part of the church is now used for parochial service.

The view shews the beautiful window of the Fratery, or Refectory, viewed on the outside, and its adjoining gate.

Remarks *on* indecorous Behaviour *at* Concerts, *and* Sketch *of a* Plan *for* Preventing *it*.

SIR,

I CONSIDER your Magazine as a channel, through which information relative to points of public interest may, with great propriety, be solicited or conveyed. I address myself to you, as I am little conversant with city entertainments, and therefore an imperfect judge, I suspect, of what constitutes propriety of conduct in attending them. These circumstances you will probably discover in the progress of this communication; and I previously give you full leave to smile at *my* ignorance, if you will, in return, allow me the benefit of *your* experience.

Deriving considerable gratification from musical entertainments, I was induced, a few evenings ago, to take a ticket of admission to a public concert. I went to the rooms at the time appointed, and chose a seat, as I imagined, well adapted to answer the purpose I had in going.

The

The concert commenced, and the splendid company assembled on the occasion, appeared, from the general silence that prevailed, attentive to the music. This appearance, however, continued only for a few minutes. Small conversation parties were shortly formed, that broke in upon this essential stillness. Whispers succeeded, becoming louder and louder, followed by half, or ill-suppressed laughs, till a circle of considerable extent was disturbed by the noise, and prevented from receiving much pleasure from the performance going on before them.

It appeared to me me a little extraordinary, not to say indecorous, that well-dressed, and I conclude well-educated women, should, by this ill-timed mirth, invite the observation of those around them; especially Mr Editor, if you consider the denuded state in which many of them appeared. It was too evident to escape observation, that those ladies were loudest, and talked most to the smart beaux *en passant*, who were most deficient in *anterior* dress. This conduct of the *fair* sex, for such the evidence they thus profusely lay before the public, *sensibly* and *irresistably* proves them to be, was to me extremely puzzling. It was just to conclude, *a priori*, that these were delicate and modest women; the displays above alluded to rather made against such a conclusion. Your superior wisdom may perhaps suggest to you pure motives for such conduct, and enable you to reconcile what my inexperience in public matters of this sort leads me to call, inconsistencies.

As I could no longer, from the noise around me, enjoy the music, (for, as we say in the country, I could scarcely hear my own ears,) I was obliged to apply to my eyes for amusement; and I soon discovered two sources from which this obstruction to the purpose of the evening proceeded. There were two sets, or parties, concerned in producing this, to me, unfortunate effect. These parties were divisible into two sexes, one male and the other female.

The first set, on an occasion like this, may be denominated moveable, or volatile: the second, fixed, or immoveable, *antiharmonists*. It seemed to be the sole employment of this first order of these beings, to go round to the other, and to communicate important observations in pretty loud whispers; sympathetic laughs succeeded, and almost every bench in the room was occupied by one or two persons of this description; and, of course, every person who came to hear the music was, more or less, disappointed, according to the prevalence of these harmony-destroying parties in his neighbourhood.

I was astonished to perceive, that, notwithstanding the apparently total absorption of these parties in attentions to each other, they were more loud in their approbation of the different divisions of the performance, than those who had diligently applied themselves to hear all they could of the entertainment. This must have proceeded from one of two causes, consummate affectation, or consummate ability. They must either have wished to impose upon those around them, false convictions of their ready judgement, or they must really possess powers of abstraction, such as seldom fall to the lot of ordinary mortals.

I had no small difficulty to reconcile this conduct with the laws of equity. However different the motives may be, which lead people in general to attend public places of musical entertainment, many *do go*, for the express purpose of hearing the music, and these breakers of the requisite silence of the room are accountable to this part of the audience for every note that is lost by their unseasonable talkativeness.

I returned from the rooms excessively

sively disappointed, and completely at a loss to account for the appearances I had witnessed. I mentioned my disappointment to a friend. With a smile at my inexperience, he told me, that the conduct I complained of, was that of people of the first fashion, and quite the *ton*. This, I conceive, must be a mistake. Fashion originates with, and is supported by, well-bred, and well-educated people. Persons of this class would surely never give their countenance to practices which so directly oppose the just claims and expectations of so large a proportion of those who attend this kind of entertainment.

The evil complained of is of no small importance, and strikes at the root from which meetings of this description derive their principal support. People who wish for musical gratification, thus disappointed in their expectations of receiving it in public rooms, will seek it in that smaller scale which private parties afford, and will be content to lessen the quantity, and even the quality, that they may have it without interruption.

Perhaps it might be some remedy for this evil, if the managers would open two rooms on these nights, with tickets on the doors, importing that one room admitted those who came to hear the music, the other, those who came to talk. In the music room not one audible whisper, or laugh, should be allowed; in the other no restraint should be put upon any noisy propensity whatever. To this arrangement might be added, a door of communication betwixt the two rooms, to allow them to pass whose accumulated ideas pressed for utterance with such irresistible force as to baffle further co-ercion.

It is possible, Mr Editor, that the disturbances given on the evening I allude to were accidental, and I was unfortunate in the choice of the night. If so, this relation is not worth your attention. If, on the contrary, as I suspect, they are general practices, I wish you to inform me, if you can, from what division of the laws of social compact they derive their origin, and whether justice and decorum have any share in their production. Whatever you may think of the merits of this letter, if you have a single spark of musical fire within you, you will acknowledge the enormity of the offence complained of, and readily lend your assistance to its removal.

If you can speak convictions of disgrace to these boisterous intruders, or suggest any plan by which their noisy interference may be put to eternal silence, you will command the gratitude of every pure worshipper in the temple of Apollo, and of no one more than your constant reader.

PHILARMON.

On RURAL POLICE.—*(Continued from p. 23.)*

IN estimating the advantages that result from the situation of villages and the form in which they are constructed, I took notice, that health and superior comfort necessarily arose from a judicious plan being adopted and pursued; and that also another benefit was obtained, and of the most important kind: that even local advantages, such as I took formerly under review, contributed to produce and to cherish good morals amongst the inhabitants. I do not mean (tho' it also includes it) civilities to ordinary intercourse;—"les petite morales" of the French; but affections and principles of a higher class. I wish not to appear paradoxical to your readers; nor am I ambitious of appearing singular or profound in my remarks, I therefore without hesitation submit them to their candour.

I am of opinion, that the intellectual powers of children, and their moral faculty, the perception of right and wrong, are brought into exercise much

much earlier, and to an extent much greater than is generally imagined. In every one, these commence and are carried towards maturity, at a period, when we are not conscious of them by any reflecting power, nor able to register their progress: and I am fully convinced, that our instincts are much fewer than is commonly imagined, and that what we often in children attribute to these, is the direct result of their own experience, and of their judgments formed from that experience.

We talk familiarly of children going out to play, and to take amusement;—but such language is inaccurate, and wide of the truth. Children never play—play belongs to old age and advanced years, not to infancy or youth. A child is a serious and not merely a thinking, but he is a thoughtful being. We smile at his indefatigable, and, as we think, unprofitable labour, in rearing and almost instantly demolishing the edifice he has constructed with his little sticks or cards; to him the labour is not lost; he is preparing his mind for the reception of the elements of useful science, and the principles of every graceful and manly virtue:—Here a field for discussion opens, as delightful as it is extensive; but as I enter not on the subject of education, I confine myself to what is more strictly before me. I observe, then, that the situation which is to be considered as the most favourable to the progress of our intellectual knowledge and moral judgment, is that in which our body, the animal part, is in a state of soundness and vigour; and where it receives the greatest number of *pleasurable* sensations.

Whatever situation, from local circumstances, is debilitating to the external organ, the body;—whatever is depressive to the thinking principle, the mind, is adverse to the attainment of that perfection which our nature is here susceptible of. With a zeal proportioned to the importance of the object to be gained, let such a situation be sought after by parents and the guides of youth: and such a theatre for the exercise of the powers of children, whereon their bodies are reared to their full stature and vigour, and their minds disciplined and formed to excellence, is presented on the village green; the scene of health and virtuous emulation. I hope I shall not be considered as using the language of rhodomontade, or of bombast, by writing thus on a subject, which, in the eyes of many of your readers, may not have appeared susceptible of such solemnity. But for proof and illustration I carry the appeal to what is the object of daily observation, and the subject of daily discourse. The healthy look and sprightly manner, of children who have enjoyed the advantages I contend for, compared with the wan features, and dejected manner, of those who, in the "pent-up, crowded city," have been denied them. The agreeable aspect of life, which thus, from their earliest years, and rudiment of thought, is presented to children, I consider as the best preparative for forming the heart and disposing it to receive and to cherish kind affections, benevolence, sympathy, and all the blessed charities of a good character; which equally make happy those who possess them, and those who feel their influence. With what ardour do not children repair to the happy spot, how sweetly pass the hours, which, according to the language of their superiors in years, are thus spent in play. The truth of this observation has been often impressed on my mind; how often have I been amused to see, when walking through the streets of our metropolis, the children emerging from their dark houses, or rather from the cellars and dungeons in the closes and narrow lanes, and, with joyful avidity, seizing upon the area of the narrowest court, or even the foun-

dation

dation of an old house, to become the scene of their gambols, and youthful frolics.

The effects on the minds of youth, whose early years have been spent in the chearful village circle, pass not away with the occasion, but shed their influence on a long train of succeeding years, and that influence is generally happy. As yet strangers to that corruption of manners which belongs to circles of greater fashion, and those vices which belong to maturer years, their recollection is always delightful: the most delicious friendships which in life we enjoy, are often the ripened attachments of youthful connections: the most substantial favours we receive are often the returns of gratitude for civilities rendered, when interest or avarice had no place in our bosoms. It would be absurd and ridiculous in the extreme to say, that in no other situation can man be trained up to strength of body, and excellence of mind: but I contend, that the probability that he will attain to both in the situation in which I think he should be placed, is increased in a ratio great beyond what men have been accustomed, or allow themselves to compute. Go to the village green, at the hour when the youngsters are to be delivered from the awe of "the birch and durance vile," and see with what ardent alacrity and impetuous joy they pour forth and spread themselves along its verdant surface; to engage in mock combat, to contend in wrestling, or in the race. In mimick scene life here appears in all its variety; but without that stain and deformity which afterwards darken it. I would not wish to occupy too much room in your useful Miscellany, or tediously incroach on the patience of your readers, or I might pass on to remark the happy effects resulting from villages constructed on the principles I sketched, on the manners and morals of the youth of more advanced years. To them it affords a scene of agreeable relaxation from the serious cares and more laborious occupations of life;—by engaging in the diversions or pastimes, once so much the delight of the inhabitants of this kingdom. I lament, and sincerely lament, that these have fallen so completely into disuse, that the relation of them is almost become the tale of ancient times, to amuse our children in a winter's evening. The change which has taken place in dress, manners, and modes of thinking amongst us, I know will go far to account for that revolution which has taken place; but I may also assert, at the risk of being thought *hobby-horsical*, that I can go far in tracing it to the evil and destruction which many villages have experienced, by barbarous encroachments on their common streets, and public areas; where the "young contended as the old surveyed;" rehearsing their own youthful exploits, and delivering the lessons of experience and wisdom. I confidently make the appeal to the personal knowledge of your readers, and bid them, while perusing your page, recollect, if there is not in those villages, which have escaped the destructive influence of inclosing and modern improvement, a greater portion of festivity, innocence, virtue, and what I shall call *rural* happiness, than in those of a contrary description, which enjoy not the advantages I have pointed out in the former paper? The various pastimes which formerly exercised our youth in every village, are now exchanged for meetings in alehouses, for drinking or debating clubs for making, or listening to harangues in divinity, or in politics, little to the advancement of knowledge in either: this, indeed, is of trifling, or rather of no consequence; but it is fruitful in engendering strife, contention, and every evil work. Contrast the mind of him who hath had this education, or rather who thus

hath

hath spent his leisure hours with him who, "foremost on the green," hath gained the prize and applause of the young and of the old; and pronounce, on whom thou wouldst bestow,—I say not the perishing wreath of laurel or of fame; but thy honest approbation, thy esteem, thy confidence. One of the most generous and disinterested of our principles, if it does not receive its origin, is at least much strengthened from the situation in which I recommend youth to be placed: I mean patriotism, or the love of our country. The tender and sweet associations formed in our early years, amidst these scenes are never dissolved: In a foreign land they have soothed the bosom of the captive, in the hope of revisiting them when in the house of his bondage: in the ardour of composition, the recollection of them has animated the page of the historian: and the exquisite picture drawn by Goldsmith, will be an eternal monument, with what success they impart the most enchanting harmony and delightful enthusiasm, to the song of the poet. I sincerely wish, that the attention, of the country gentlemen in Scotland and the opulent manufacturers, who may be engaged for national benefit and private emolument, in schemes of improvement, and in adding to the population of their country, would consider the subject in the above simple and interesting view. I hesitate not to say, that, by compelling a numerous and useful part of the community to dwell in crowded, cheerless, and dirty lanes and streets, they are doing what tends to stint the national growth of the body, to check moral improvement, to damp the ardour of benevolence and the sacred flame of patriotism, and to engender in their stead, filth and misery, dejection and disease: by adopting a contrary conduct, and (which adds not to the expence,) they would concur, not by indirect, but by obvious and direct means, in promoting the temporal welfare and comfort, and the moral amelioration of mankind.

AGRESTIS.

ANECDOTES *of* GENERAL MEDOWS.

IN the Coimbatore country, the General's little army was surrounded by a considerably superior force, when, perceiving the full extent of his danger, he gave out in general orders, "That the word *difficulty* was unknown in a Military Dictionary, and amongst such troops as he then had the honour to command."—He did but justice to the gallant lads who were with him; led on by the brave General Floyd, they cut their way through the Tippoo's grand army, and before their swords all *difficulties* vanished.

Being on a reconnoitering party in the Mysore country, a twenty-four pound shot struck the ground at some distance from the General, and was passing in such a direction as would have exposed him to danger, had he continued his road.—Quick as lightning, he stopped his horse, and pulling off his hat, very gracefully, as the shot rolled on, very good humouredly said, "*I beg you to proceed, Sir, I never dispute precedence with any gentleman of your family.*"

At the siege of one of Tippoo's forts, the breach was found practicable, and the storming party ordered for two o'clock in the morning. General Medows determined to be one of it; but when he came to the breach, finding it impossible to get up without assistance, he called out to the soldiers, "*Bravo, my fine fellows, well done; but is there none of you that can stop to help your little General?*" "*Oh!*" replied a grenadier, "*it is you, General. Oh! By G—d we'll not go without you. I'll help you up, let what will come of it,*"—and he was as good as his word.

Z.

REMARKS

Remarks on Hume's Essay on Association.

MOST metaphysical speculations, either from the nature of the subject, or the manner in which they are commonly treated, are uninteresting or unintelligible to the generality of readers, and of little practical utility. This observation, however, can not be applied to those investigations which endeavour to fix the laws, and to trace the consequences of association. So much of the mental and moral character of man depends on association, that, if we wish to form, to correct, or to understand it, we must previously be intimately acquainted with that principle on which it depends.

It is a question of comparatively little importance to whom we are indebted for the discovery, or the complete developement, of this principle. Traces of it may be found in Aristotle; it appears to have been known to Cicero and other ancient philosophers: Hobbes evidently perceived and understood its power, and partly its mode of operating; Locke made some discoveries on this important topic; but it has been disputed whether it is to Hume or Hartley, that we are indebted for the first complete and satisfactory enumeration of its principles and causes. It seems difficult to decide, (and the decision if impartially made, would be of little real consequence,) to which of these authors we are indebted for the first enumeration of the principles of association.

Hume, no doubt, published his treatise on human nature, in which he offered his sentiments on this subject, some years before the appearance of Hartley's observations on man. But it is not likely that Hartley borrowed from Hume; his treatise, according to the author's own acknowledgment, was little read or known; moreover, Hartley and he differ very materially; and Hartley in his preface, where he mentions the authors from whom he had received any hints or assistance, takes no notice of Hume.

Hartley's observations were published before Hume broke down his treatise into essays, and re-published it in that form; but it is not probable that Hume would alter or enlarge what he had previously said on the subject of association, from having read Hartley, as Hartley's book was scarcely known till Dr Priestley commended and abridged it.

It is of much more real utility and consequence to enquire, whether of them approached the nearer to a correct and perfect enumeration of the principles of association.

Hume, after having stated, that there is evidently a principle of connection between the different thoughts or ideas of the mind, and asserted that no philosopher has attempted to enumerate or class all the principles of association, gives it as his own opinion, that there are only three principles of connection among ideas, namely, Resemblance, Contiguity in time or place, and Cause or Effect. This enumeration is very incomplete, if it be meant to comprehend all the instances in which we perceive one object or idea to be associated with another, and it is totally useless and foreign to the question, if we wish to determine what are the laws or causes of association.

A very little observation will convince us, that one object may excite in the mind the idea of another, though there is no resemblance between them; though they are not contiguous in time or place, and though they do not stand in the relation of cause or effect.

Even the familiar instance of language shows the incompleteness of

Mr Hume's enumeration. The word *table* is constantly associated with the idea of the piece of furniture so called, but on which principle of connection can this be explained? There is certainly no resemblance between the sound, or the appearance of the word, and the table itself, and neither contiguity, nor cause and effect, will here at all assist us in accounting for this close and constant association.

A great many more instances might be mentioned, in which ideas are connected, without the interference or assistance of these principles. Indeed the cases to which they are satisfactorily applicable are comparatively few.

Mr Hume's account is equally unsatisfactory, and still more unphilosophical, if he wished to explain the law of association; from one part of his essay this appears to have been his intention.

His words are, "that the principles of resemblance, contiguity in time or place, and cause or effect, serve to connect ideas, will not, I believe, be much doubted;" and he thus proceeds to illustrate each: "A picture naturally leads our thoughts to the original." But why does a picture of my friend, when presented to my sight, bring up the idea of that friend? Is it not for the same reason, that the sight of my friend himself excites the correspondent sensation in my mind? if the picture bring up merely the idea or image of that part of my friend which it represents, it is plain, that here, properly speaking, there is no association, there is merely the proper sensation excited by the external object. It may be said that the resemblance is only partial, or that if complete, it excites not only the image of my friend, but the idea of his talents, manners, &c. Let us suppose that a bridge, over which I have been accustomed to walk daily, from my house in the country to a neighbouring town, contained a stone marked in a singular manner; and that in a foreign country I crossed over a bridge very like in size, architecture, and situation to the one before mentioned; it is very likely that these circumstances might not excite the idea of the former one; and yet if I perceived a stone on it, which struck my eye, as similarly marked, the almost certain consequence would be, that the bridge in my native country, my house, my friends, the road, and the town to which it led, would all be recalled.

All this may be explained easily and simply: the singularly-marked stone had always been associated in my mind with these circumstances, and therefore, whatever produced the same sensation as that stone, would necessarily give rise to the same association; it is very possible that when I came to examine the stones, I might find that there was no real resemblance, but provided the sensation be formed, every associated idea follows.

Again, a certain feature in a friend, whom I highly esteem, has attracted my particular attention; the sight of a picture in which there is no other resemblance but this simple feature, will recall to my mind the whole of my friend's countenance, person, habits, &c. The sensation excited by the feature, in which alone resemblance exists, has nothing to do with association.

It is evident, that if the sensation excited by a particular feature of my friend had not previously been closely associated with the idea of the other parts of his countenance, his person, habits, &c. the picture of this feature, though it would equally have caused the sensation, would not have excited these ideas. This, therefore, cannot be admitted as a satisfactory explanation of association, or considered as one of its causes.

These

These instances and illustrations would be sufficient, if they were opposed to such a theory, supported by most writers: but as Mr Hume has obtained a high character for metaphysical acuteness, and as this Essay in particular is held forth as containing the most satisfactory and philosophical account of association, it may be necessary to mention one or two more instances which militate against this doctrine.

A friend has frequently and warmly praised, in my hearing, a certain picture; whenever I beheld this picture, it immediately excites the idea of my friend, and most probably of those circumstances in which I most generally heard him praise it. This it is difficult to account for on Mr Hume's theory: there is no resemblance; no contiguity; no cause or effect. The fact, however, may be explained exactly as the former ones were. The picture and my friend had been previously associated; or, more strictly speaking, my friend's describing the picture had frequently excited in my mind the image or idea of it, at the same time that an impression was made on my mind by himself; when, therefore, the picture is actually present, it of course raises its image, and the accustomed associated ideas follow.

That it is not actual resemblance, but whatever causes the sensation, that recalls former ideas, is evident, from a long train of ideas being excited frequently, by a sensation produced in the mind, by an object totally unlike that which originally connected the sensation and associated ideas.

"The mention of one apartment in a building, naturally introduces an inquiry, or discourse, concerning the others."

This no doubt is true, and if Mr Hume had examined attentively what took place in the mind when these two ideas were first associated, he would have arrived nearer the truth, and been more simple and satisfactory on this subject.

The impressions caused on my mind by the frequent sight or mention of the different apartments of a building, are associated, because they have been always made nearly at the same time: but a person who had not been accustomed to the sight or the mention of a house with a drawing room, though, when he heard the parlour of a house mentioned, he might ask respecting its kitchen, would not inquire respecting the other, because this idea had not been associated in his mind with that of a parlour, or a house in general. Contiguity, therefore, may be considered as one cause of association, because objects which impress the mind at the same time are frequently contiguous, but contiguity may exist without producing association, and ideas may be associated where no contiguity exists, and where, at the same time, the relation of cause and effect is not supposed to exist.

In illustration of his third principle, Mr Hume says, "if we think of a wound we can hardly forbear reflecting on the pain that follows." It is very surprising that Mr H. did not perceive, that contiguity, and cause or effect, and resemblance, wherever they can properly be said to produce association, have all something in common, which they must have received from that which is the original and real cause.

The wound and the pain have been associated in our minds from experience, or from having heard them constantly connected; and hence the description of a particular pain gives rise to the idea of the wound, which we know, or have been told, would cause it; and the mention of a particular wound excites in the mind of him who has frequently felt it, the idea, not of pain in general, but of that particular kind which he has frequently felt from that wound.

It

It is evident, therefore, that Mr Hume was ignorant, that joint impression, frequently repeated, was the cause of association; and, in fact, was discoverable in the instances he adduced, and gave efficacy to the causes he supposed.

This is the doctrine of Hartley: and whatever may be said respecting his unphilosophical explanation of it, by vibrations, or the forced and ridiculous applications which he makes of it, it is certainly, in this respect, more simple, satisfactory, and philosophical, than that of Mr Hume.

Want *of* Proper Foot-paths *near* Edinburgh.

IT must strike every one who is acquainted with the large provincial towns in England, and with the Scotch metropolis, that the latter is very inferior to the former in many points of convenience and comfort. I shall leave it to others to take notice of what regards the internal police and regulations of the town, and shall confine myself to a subject which interests the people of the country round Edinburgh, as well as those of the city.

In all the most frequented directions round the principal towns in England, there are substantial and convenient foot paths along the sides of the high roads; these generally extend for 8 or 10 miles, sometimes further, if any town of consequence lie at a greater distance. In the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, there are few foot-paths by the side of the high road, though they are much more necessary than in England, as *there* foot-paths across fields are very common; whereas in *Scotland*, they are very properly forbidden, or at least disused. The foot paths round Edinburgh are carried for a very few miles from the city; and with the exception of one or two, are much too narrow, too little raised, unsubstantially formed, and from their materials, worse than the high road in wet weather.

In England they are always faced with stone, and thus prevented from receiving any damage from the carriages which may rub against them; this facing also prevents the edge from falling down and becoming slant, and thus presenting a slippery or unstable footing to the passenger. Their breadth is much greater. In Scotland, it is difficult in many foot-paths for two passengers to pass each other, even when every part of it is firm and level: and when the edge is worn down and sloping, or the whole of it rendered unsafe footing in wet weather, it is generally prudent and necessary, for one of the passengers either to squeeze himself against the wall or hedge, or to step off into the high road. The breadth ought never to be less than four feet *; and there is not, that I know, any road in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, at least in which it would be proper to have a foot-path, that would not admit of four feet being taken off for that purpose.

But it is of little use making foot-paths, unless care be taken, not only that they be faced with stone, and of a proper breadth, but also that the materials of which they are formed be of such a nature as to render them permanent, and fit for the traveller in wintry and wet weather, when they are most wanted. At present, they

* In the immediate neighbourhood of a town, where the foot-paths are used as a common and frequented *promenade*, they ought to be as they are in the vicinity of Liverpool, Manchester, &c. about six feet in breadth.

they are made almost entirely, in most places, of the adjacent soil, and of the mud which is raked off the roads. The former, if it be clay, is certainly improper, without a mixture of gravel and sand †, and the latter is of much more use to the farmer, and consequently, by being sold to him, might, in most instances, purchase the gravel or sand, which it was necessary to incorporate with the clay.

It may be objected that it would be very expensive to face several miles of foot-path with stone: no doubt it would, but in reality it is much less expensive than the repairs which it is every year necessary to make on foot-paths unfaced, and formed of improper materials. The necessity of stone-facings may be superseded at a distance from towns, by the use of posts, set up at short distances from each other, between the high-way and the foot-path. These will prevent carriages from driving upon the foot path, and thus give security to the foot passenger, and at the same time prevent the foot path from being injured. I need not inform those of your readers, who are acquainted with the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, that the foot-paths there are either kept up, (but very ill kept up,) by constant expensive repairs, or suffered, in a few years after they are made, to fall back into their original use, and again become part of the high road.

As the pedestrians of this country are either forbidden, or do not chuse to make a broad trodden path across the fields, they ought certainly to be accommodated with a proper foot-path on the side of the high road.

A Pedestrian.

On the DESTRUCTION *of the* PLAYS *of* MENANDER, *&c.*

IN reading a work which I believe is little known in this country, P. Alcyonii Medices Legatus, sive de Exsilio Libri duo (Lipsiæ 1707,) I met with a curious passage, which, if correct and true, will account for the loss of some of the more elegant Greek poets. It may be proper to premise, that Alcyonius lived at the beginning of the 16th century; he was corrector of the press to Aldus Manutius, and had attained to a considerable knowledge of the learned languages. The work I have mentioned, is a dialogue in imitation of Cicero, between John of Medicis, afterwards Leo. X. his cousin Julius of Medicis, and his nephew Lawrence of Medicis the son of Peter.

In the 69th page, John of Medicis, who is the principal speaker, gives the following relation: "I heard when I was a boy, from Demetrius Chalcondylas, who was intimately acquainted with Greek literature, that the Greek Priests had so much influence with the Byzantine Emperors, that they, in order to please the priests, burnt many of the antient Greek poems, especially those which contained any thing loose on the subject of love; and thus, the plays of Menander, Diphilus, Apollodorus, Philemon, and Alexis; and the poems

† It is better not to admit any clay into the composition of a foot-path, where gravel or sand can be got in abundance at hand: and even where they cannot, perhaps it would in the end be the cheapest way to break stones into small pieces, and by filling the interstices with sand, form the foot-path.—In Lancashire and Cheshire, wherever the soil is a strong clay, and the ground level and wet, the foot-paths are paved.

ems of Sappho, Erinnæ, Anacreon, Mimnermus, Bion, Alcman, and Alceus, perished; instead of them, they substituted the poems of Gregory Nazianzen."

There is one striking circumstance which renders this account improbable. Chalcondylas have assigned the true motive, the plays of Aristophanes would certainly have been sacrificed by these pure-minded priests, before the comedies of Menander at least. Chalcondylas, however, though he may be mistaken as to the motive, yet may be correct as to the fact, which will not appear very improbable to those who are acquainted with the character of the Greek priests of that age.

If the statement be true, it will strongly tend to confirm those suspicions, which many of the learned have expressed relative to the genuineness of the poems ascribed to Anacreon. H. Stephens, if I am not mistaken, first published the odes of Anacreon, and never gave any satisfactory account how or where he met with them.

S.

Turkish Mode *of* making Coffee.

IN reply to the inquiry of a Coffee-Drinker, in your last Magazine, relative to the mode in which coffee is prepared on the continent, I shall transcribe the account which Eton gives of the Turkish manner of making it.

"Coffee, to be good, must either be ground to an almost impalpable powder, or it must be pounded, as the Turks do, in an iron mortar with a heavy pestil. The Turks first put the coffee dry into the coffee-pot, and set it over a very slow fire, or embers, till it is warm, and sends forth a fragrant smell, shaking it often, then from another pot they pour on it boiling water (or rather water in which the grounds of the last made coffee had been boiled, and set to become clear;) they then hold it a little longer over the fire, till there is on its top a white froth like cream, but it must not boil, but only rise gently: it is then poured backwards and forwards two or three times from one pot into another, and it soon becomes clear; they, however, often drink it quite thick. Some put in a spoonful of cold water to make it clear sooner, or lay a cloth dipt in cold water on the top of the pot.

"The reason why our west-India coffee is not so good as the Yemen coffee is, that on account of the climate it is never suffered to hang on the trees till it is perfectly ripe, and in the voyage it acquires a taste from the bad air in the hold of the ship. This may be remedied in Italy by exposing it to the sun two or three months: with us boiling water should be poured on it, and let to stand till it is cold, then it must be washed with other cold water, and lastly dried in an oven. Thus prepared, it will be nearly as good as the best Turkey coffee. It should be roasted in an open earthen or iron pan, and the slower it is roasted, the better. As often as it crackles, it must be taken off the fire. The Turks often roast it in a baker's oven, while it is heating."

To this account of Eton's it may be added, that in Norway, where it is made in great perfection, a small quantity of isinglass is put among the coffee while it is boiling; and that in many parts of the continent, the cream or milk, which is used to the coffee, is previously boiled.

The bean of the west-India coffee is larger, and not so close in the texture, as that of the Turkish coffee: the latter is of a bluish colour, more rounded in its form, and with the fissure less open and broad. It is said that the west-India beans are often soaked in salt water, in order

to

to increase their bulk: and that, from this circumstance they never possess the flavour of the Turkish coffee, and are more easily spoilt.

The mode which is now commonly practised, of breaking the coffee into large pieces instead of reducing it to a powder, is not only contrary to that practised in Turkey, but evidently improper, if we wish to obtain the full strength and flavour of the coffee; though certainly calculated to render it clear. Coffee is apt to disagree with the stomach of some people: this may be prevented, by adding a little mustard, in powder, to it, while it is boiling.

Short Biographical Memoir of the late Mr John Mackay, *Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden at* Edinburgh.

ALMOST two years have elapsed since the death of this excellent young botanist; and hitherto no account (as far as I have observed) has been given to the public, of his professional excellence, the progress he had made in botany, and the services he rendered to that science, or of the many amiable qualities of his personal character.

The writer of the following short memoir is conscious of his inability to do justice to the subject. But however imperfect his account may be, he is certain that it will be gratifying, especially to Mr Mackay's *botanical* friends, to see some faint memorial of his merits put upon record. The writer had the pleasure of living in habits of intimacy with him during the last three years of his life, and has since had the advantage of enjoying the friendship and confidence of his surviving brothers.

A life so short, and spent in study, cannot be expected to afford incidents for a formal or extensive biographical narrative. Mr Mackay, indeed, never acted a conspicuous public part; he made no voyage of discovery, he published no botanical work. He was cut down, almost at his very entrance into public notice. The materials therefore being scanty, the narrative must appear simple and concise, and not calculated to excite general interest. The most promising traces of future eminence will, however, be discerned, in the earliness of his passion for botany, his zeal in traversing the mountains of Scotland in search of plants, his uncommon assiduity in every pursuit he undertook, and the acuteness of his discriminating powers, as testified* by the most competent of judges, Dr James Edward Smith, the President of the Linnean Society.

Mr John Mackay was born at Kirkcaldy, December 25. 1772. His father, Mr Hugh Mackay (who survives him,) is professionally a gardener. His mother (who died many years ago) was Margaret Mitchel, from Auchinleck in Ayrshire.

While John was yet a boyat school, he discovered a strong predilection for the cultivating of plants. Even at the age of 14 he had formed a very considerable collection of the rarer kinds of garden and hot-house plants. This was at Inveresk, whither his father had removed.

In the beginning of 1791, young John was placed in Dickson and Company's nurseries, Leith Walk, unquestionably the most extensive and best conducted in Scotland, and a most excellent school for a young botanist.

During a part of the summer of this year, he assisted the late Mr Robert Menzies (brother to Mr Archibald

* In Sowerby's English Botany.

bald Menzies, travelling botanist to the King) in serving, to the Professor and students, the plants required at the botanical lectures in the Royal garden Edinburgh. I can state on good authority; that, in the short space of six weeks, this hopeful young botanist actually collected specimens of all the plants then growing in the botanic garden. For this purpose he rose very early in the morning: in this pursuit he spent the greater part of the different hours of remission allotted for meals; and at night, after all the fatigues of a long summer day, assorted his specimens by candle light.

After having remained some time in the nurseries of Messrs Dicksons, Mr Mackay engaged himself at Hopetoun House, the fine garden and pleasure grounds of which were then (as I believe they still are) under the care of Mr Hosey. Here he first remarked plenty of the euphorbia ezula in the belts of planting near the palace. and the silene nutans on the banks near the frith. On the opposite shore, also, he at this time found the rare astragalus uralensis. While he remained at Hopetoun Mr Mackay spent two hours every evening with a teacher of mathematics at Queensferry; and by this sedulous application he made very considerable progress in that science.

Towards the close of 1792, he left Hopetoun, having been invited by Messrs Dicksons to act as clerk to their nurseries, and to take the charge of the more curious plants.

It was in the course of the next year that he acquired, when at Glasgow, the acquaintance of Mr George Don, well known among naturalists for his zeal in practical botany. Mr Don was then by profession a clock and watch-maker, but spent generally about two days in the week in exploring the hills, rocks, and dales of his neighbourhood. He at this time accompanied Mr Mackay to the Alps of Scotland. They spent several days in exploring together the great mountain of Ben Lawers in Breadalbane. Here Mr Dickson of London had already found the acrostichum ilvense, lichen croceus and fusco-luteus, &c. all of which occurred to our travellers. They likewise picked up carex rigida, originally observed by Dr WALKER, late Professor of Natural History at Edinburgh. They found also several plants of the very rare gentiana nivalis; and the arenaria saxitilis, and cerastium alpinum, were for the first time added to the British Flora by this expedition. On this occasion, also, Mr Don discovered a new species of grass, which has not yet been scientifically described: it seems to rank under the genus *elymus*, and he has given it the trivial name of *alpinus*. Of this rarity he could find only two plants.

At Blair-in-Athol our botanists attracted the notice of the D. of Athol, and his sister Lady Charlotte Murray, who has rendered herself celebrated as a botanical writer. The Duke invited them to botanize Glen Tilt, and gave orders for their accommodation at his Grace's hunting lodge in that wild district. Upon a high rock immediately opposite the lodge, they found, within a narrow space, many rare alpine plants; dryas octopetala; salices lapponica, reticulata and herbacea; pyrola secunda; carices capillaris and atrata; azalea procumbens; gnaphalium supinum; and saxifragæ oppositifolia and stellaris.

Next summer it was concerted between our botanists that they should visit some of the Western Islands of Scotland in company. Mr Don, accordingly, at the appointed time, set out from Forfar (which had now become the place of his residence, and where he cultivated an immense variety of the rarest hardy plants:) Mr Mackay was to meet him; but being by some means detained a few

days,

days, they missed each other. Mr Mackay, however, found no difficulty in tracing Mr Don's route; the great length of his botanical spade*, and the singularity of his occupation in clambering rocks and mountains to get at *weeds*, having arrested the attention, and excited the astonishment of the honest Highlanders. Altho' deprived of the advantage of mutual communication, several rare plants rewarded their labours. Besides most of those previously discovered by Dickson of Covent Garden in 1789 and 1790, (such as Draba stellata, phleum alpinum, cherleria sedoides, &c.,) they found several species new to the Scottish Flora; as juncus castaneus (Jacquini) and juncus biglumis, Saxifraga cernua, and Festuca calamaria †.

This journey occupied sixteen weeks, which Mr Mackay spent in unwearied botanizing. On the Highland mountains, when far from an inn, or other habitation, he sometimes passed the night in a deserted *shealing* ‡, a temporary hut that had been raised by the native Highlanders some former season. In the island of Sky, Mr Mackay discovered a scirpus, intermediate between S. pauciflorus and palustris, and which has received the name of *multicaulis*.

The investigation and assortment of the ample stores of cryptogamia which he accumulated in this journey, occupied him during the evenings of the following winter. The mosses and lichens were all examined by candle-light, after the business of the day; and too often were his investigations pursued through the greater part of the night.

In the management of Messrs Dickson's nurseries, Mr Mackay made great progress in the knowledge of the culture of plants; nor was he inattentive to matters more strictly botanical. He formed, in a plot of ground in the nurseries, a most extensive arrangement of hardy herbaceous plants, with numbered tallies. He made a similar arrangement of plants indigenous to Scotland. He likewise began the culture of the rarer alpine plants, in which he proved very successful. It is proper to add, that in those pursuits, as well as in his long journeys to the Highland mountains, he met with the greatest encouragement from the liberality and scientific taste of Messrs Dicksons the proprietors.

Mr Mackay's merit had now become known to several of the eminent naturalists of London. He was elected an associate of the Linnean Society of that city, on the 16th of February 1796: In the course of this year, also, he received a very flattering testimony to his botanical proficiency from Dr Smith, the President of that Society. This was contained in the elegant periodical work, intituled *English Botany* (of which Dr Smith may be considered as the author, and Mr Sowerby as the artist,) at the article Eriophorum alpinum. "We are obliged for wild specimens (they say) "to Mr John Mackay of Edin-"burgh, a most diligent and skilful "investigator

* An ash rod, fifteen feet in length, with an iron spaddle fixed to its end. The spaddle has a notch, which serves as a hook to pull down plants from inaccessible crevices in rocks.

† Statistical Account of Scotland, parish of Kenmore, by the Rev. Colin M'Vean. The festuca calamaria is the non-descript grass referred to by the Reverend Author.

‡ During winter the Highlanders are collected into villages in the valleys; but they remove to the mountains every summer, in order to pasture their cattle. The whole family migrates: it is called the *summer flitting*. A temporary hut is reared on the hills: this hut is called a *shealing*. The term *shealing* is often used, also, to denote the range of summer pasture.

"investigator of the vegetable king
"dom, by whose communications
"we have often been enriched*."

In the course of summer and autumn 1799, he made a tour of the district of Galloway, and also examined the Island of Arran. In his journey he observed a species of raphanus, which he considered as new, and used to term *maritimus*: Dr Smith, however, in his *Flora Britannica*, has ranked it only as variety γ of Raphanus raphanistrum. In this tour, mineralogy began to divide Mr Mackay's attention with botany.

The office of Superintendant of the Royal Botanic garden of Edinburgh having become vacant by the death of Mr Menzies, Mr Mackay was appointed to that situation in February 1800. He immediately commenced many improvements on the garden, to the great satisfaction of Dr RUTHERFORD, the professor of Botany. During the courses of lectures in summer 1800 and 1801, Mr Mackay occasionally accompanied the more keen and inquisitive students in short botanical excursions around Edinburgh; a plan admirably calculated to interest the student, and to inspire that enthusiasm and those keen sensations, which enable the naturalist to look at the objects around him with feelings so different from those of mankind in general.

In the course of autumn 1801, Mr Mackay's friends had the mortification to remark, that his health was rapidly declining. When winter approached, he was entirely confined to his chamber. In the end of December he received a consolatory visit from Mr Don the botanist of Forfar. Although his strength was much impaired, the society of Mr Don recalled his wonted relish for botany, and immediately his table was covered with Cryptogamia. Even several days after his friend had taken leave of him, I was much pleased to find him still amusing himself with the assorting of mosses. Indeed, in the case of Mr Mackay, I had frequent occasion to remark the salutary influence of enthusiasm in a favourite pursuit, intending to divert the mind from those gloomy prospects that are apt to haunt us when under the pressure of bodily affliction.

Mr Mackay lingered for several months, his strength gradually decaying. Before the end of March 1802 he had become bedrid. About this time he afforded a most striking proof of his invincible ardour as a botanist and florist, by desiring the hyacinths, jonquils, and other early flowers that had come in blow in the dry-stoves, to be brought to his bedside, examining them, and giving his opinion of them one by one. About this period, also, a parcel of young plants of new and rare ericas, happening to arrive from some of his correspondents, he requested to see them; and after declaring his satisfaction with them, observed in a pathetic tone, "that he would never see them blow." He lingered till the 14th of April 1802, when he expired in the midst of his afflicted relatives.

Thus fell, in the prime of life, a young man who bid fair, had he lived, to have reached the very summit of eminence in his profession. He possessed an acute and penetrating genius, a good taste, and a thirst for the knowledge of nature, that led him to pursue his studies with the greatest eagerness

* In this work Mr Mackay is acknowledged as a contributor of rare British plants at the following articles: Draba incana, Sison verticillatum, Cardamine hastulata, Cerastium alpinum, Veronica alpina, Potentilla aurea Subularia aquatica, Eriocaulon septangulare, Azalea procumbens, Sibbaldia procumbens, Juncus castaneus, Rumex digynus, Stellaria cerastoides, Gnaphalium sylvaticum, Carex filiformis, Schoenus rufus, Lichen lanatus, venosus, croceus Splachnum muioides, and several others.

eagerness and ardour. He discharged his professional duties with unremitted assiduity; and often did he rob himself of his nightly rest, in acknowledging the communications of his numerous botanical correspondents.

He was honoured with the acquaintance, friendship, and esteem of many men of science, literati, and persons of distinction about Edinburgh. Col. BRODIE of Brodie, M. P. for Morayshire (a gentleman distinguished for attachment to botany) was his constant friend and patron.

Possessed of the most extensive and accurate knowledge of botany, Mr Mackay yet conducted himself with so much reserve in mixed company, that a stranger might long converse with him without discovering that he knew more of that science than other men. In talking of plants he always preferred the English names (where such existed,) except in conversing with known botanists.

In the course of several little botanical excursions I had the happiness to make in company with him, I could not help remarking the uncommon acuteness of his eye, in detecting the minute cryptogamia. As he glanced around, *oculis emissitis*, he used to find the rarer little mosses and lichens in spots where his companions had observed nothing.

The power of his memory, in retaining with accuracy, and recalling with the most prompt facility, the generic and specific Linnean names of between 3000 and 4000 plants, always appeared wonderful to me.

His studious habits and enthusiasm for botany did not tinge his social character, or produce any indifference for those little forms of politeness, which men absorbed in study and science are so apt to neglect. The urbanity and complacency of his manners were generally admired. His countenance habitually wore a smile: his eye was piercing, but at the same time beamed with modesty.

His private social virtues will not indeed ever be forgotten by his relatives and acquaintance: but as the influence of these virtues was local, their remembrance must be temporary; it must perish in a great measure with those who witnessed them. But his fame as a botanist was already widely diffused, and will long be held in remembrance. His name will live in the annals of the Linnean Society: it is frequently recorded with honour by Dr SMITH in the elegant botanical work already mentioned *; and we may perhaps hope that that truly eminent Botanist will yet further embalm it, by connecting it with some species of plant of which he was the discoverer.

Edinburgh, *Feb.* 1804. } *N.*

It would be improper not to take notice here, of some very neat verses to Mr Mackay's memory, which were circulated among his acquaintance, and appeared in the Edinburgh Evening Courant soon after his decease. They were the effusion of a worthy and most affectionate friend: and, to no small poetical merit, added the

* Opposite to plate 1123 of this work (*Poa flexuosa*) Dr Smith has given the following elegantly simple eulogy of his deceased botanical friend: "The Scottish "mountain of Ben Nevis, amongst a profusion of botanical rarities, has afforded "us this new species of Poa, discovered there by the late Mr John Mackay, a "young man, who sacrificed his repose, and finally his health and life, to the too "ardent pursuit of botany and horticulture. His discriminating powers, and readiness of communication, will long live in the memory of those who knew him. "We would never neglect the opportunity of twining a modest garland for the "brows of such benefactors to science, even though it were only of grass or moss."
English Botany, N° 135. for February 1803.

the recommendation of pourtraying with great justness the character of their subject. I shall quote a few lines:

"Ingenuous youth! all mourn his early doom,
And weep, with me, o'er his untimely tomb.
No beam from fortune e'er illum'd his way,
Yet Science beam'd on him her brightest ray;
Laid open Nature's vast extensive store,
And deeply skill'd him in botanic lore.—

The Virtues, too, adorn'd this valued youth,
Whose paths were Honour, and whose soul was Truth:
Mildness and Modesty unclouded shone,
And heav'n-born gentleness was all his own.
The beams benign that sparkled in his eye,
Bade malice sicken and detraction die.—

Tho' o'er his grave we no memorial find,
His worth's entomb'd in every generous mind;
While friends remember, and rememb'ring, mourn,
Fair Flora decks, the Virtues bathe, his urn."——*K.*

On the MADDER *of* LANGUEDOC.

IN the department of Herault, (formerly part of Languedoc,) several species of madder are found growing wild. Among these there is only one, the root of which is proper for dying. It is called by botanists, *Rubia tinctorum sativa; Rubia major sativa sive hortensis.* The seed of this species is sown in Zealand in the month of March; as it requires to continue a long time in the ground, and is not proper for dying, unless the stalk be perfectly dry before it is pulled.

This plant is often found in the department of Herault, growing in the crevices of old walls; and appears to flourish spontaneously and without culture. It is however very much improved by being planted in a deep rich soil; as its roots, if the soil be loose and deep, will penetrate far into the ground, and spread to a considerable extent.

In the year 1756, some curious and interesting experiments were made by M. Albert, a physician at Montpelier, with different kinds of madder. He took equal quantities of the madder of the Levant, of the madder which grows round Montpelier and Carcasson, and of the madder of Zealand. He found that the colour, struck with the madder of Montpelier and with that of the Levant, was much more beautiful than that which the madder from Zealand produced. The colour struck by the madder of Montpelier was nearly as brilliant and perfect as that produced by vermilion or kermes.

This superiority of the madder of the Levant and of Montpelier, he endeavours to account for in the following manner:—

1. A warm climate seems necessary to bring to the greatest perfection all plants, especially those, the valuable properties of which depend on their juices or sap: in a cold climate the juices are not so pure, or so strong. The superiority of the wines of a warm country sufficiently illustrates and proves this point. In the time of Pliny, the madder of the southern

parts

parts of the Roman empire was principally esteemed, though it was found in abundance in all the provinces.

2. The saltness of the ground contributes also to the perfection of the madder; and, most probably, from this circumstance the madder of Zealand is in such repute. M. Albert is induced to form this supposition, not only from the superiority of the Zealand madder to most other kinds, but also from some experiments which he made. He mixed along with the madder of Montpelier some stale urine, sal ammoniac, or simple sea water: the colour which this mixture produced, was much more lively and permanent than that which the madder alone produced.

These experiments and conjectures may perhaps be of use to those who employ this plant in dying. It may be proper to add, that M. Albert possessed considerable knowledge in chemistry, to which he united a practical acquaintance with the art of dying.

He found out some remarkably beautiful blue dyes, and a green dye, which was very permanent. The cloths dyed with these colours were much esteemed in France; and the province of Languedoc presented him with a considerable premium for his discoveries.

On the Sophists *of* Greece *in the time of* Socrates.

MUCH has been written respecting the irony of Socrates: it has received the praise of ancient and modern philosophers. Cicero has described it happily and elegantly, "Genus est perelegans, et cum gravitate salsum, cumque oratoriis dictionibus tum urbanis sermonibus accomodatum." We shall, perhaps, more clearly and fully perceive how well it was adapted to the end which Socrates had in view, if we consider the character of the Sophists who were the subjects of it.

These Sophists began to make their appearance about the time of Socrates. They assumed the character and aped the language of the wise men of Greece; but their mode of behaviour was directly opposite. Pittacus, Bias, Thales, and the other sages of Greece, strangers to avarice or ambition, were continually occupied in promoting the interests of science and virtue: The Sophists, on the contrary, were the slaves of ambition and avarice; mixed in the intrigues of the world, and made a traffic of their pretended wisdom. Hence they obtained their name, *Sophistæ enim, appellantur hi, qui ostentationis aut quæsitus causa philosophantur.* But although their appellation placed them below the sages, they laid claim to more wisdom and philosophy. They travelled from city to city. Their arrival was announced and welcomed with as much dignity and expectation as if they had been the oracle of the gods. In their train was seen a crowd of disciples, who abandoned their parents or their families, and devoted themselves to their pride and caprice. To the Sophists they cheerfully paid a most exorbitant price for their lessons of pretended wisdom, and carried their admiration and subjection so far, that, according to Plato, they would cheerfully have suffered themselves to be trampled upon by them. There was no subject or science which these Sophists did not teach. Theology, physic, moral philosophy, arithmetic, astronomy, grammar, music, poetry, rhetoric, history: all these they pretended to know, and undertook to teach. Eloquence and poetry, however, they considered as their *fort*.

They

They fixed a certain price for each lesson; and although Socrates jokes, according to his custom, when he complains, that the Sophist Prodicus had not initiated him into the mysteries of language, because he could pay him only one drachm, but had reserved them for those rich scholars who could afford to pay fifty drachms; yet we may clearly perceive from this observation, that these sellers of learning had it at all prices, and never taught, except they received the fixed sum. Socrates compares them to kings, who exact tribute from their subjects.

The greater number of these Sophists, after the example of Georgias, prided themselves on being able to answer, without study or hesitation, the most intricate and abstruse questions that were put to them. "Eorum erat iste mos, qui tum Sophistæ nominabantur, quorum e numero primus est ausus Leontinus Georgias, in conventu poscere questionem, id est, jubere dicere, de qua re quis vellet audire." They trusted for success, in this rash and presumptuous undertaking, rather to the ignorance and faith of their hearers, than to their own ability and knowledge. Eager after gain and reputation, they began to teach, long before they had acquired any extensive or clear ideas on the sciences which they professed. Such was the rage for philosophizing, or the desire of participating in the honour and profits which it commanded, that many, abandoning professions, for which they were much better qualified, but which were not, in their opinion, sufficiently lucrative and dignified, joined the band of Sophists, to the great disgrace of true philosophy, vending as its most important and noble secrets, the most puerile and weak absurdities.

They made themselves acquainted with a spurious logic, which they employed to perplex and confuse the minds of their auditors; and thus they created a persuasion of their own penetration and depth. They were fond of addressing popular and tumultuous assemblies, in which, by a mixture of false reasoning and declamatory eloquence, they generally bore the sway. The most celebrated Sophists, Protagoras, Abderites, Georgias, &c. came from foreign and distant countries; and the Athenians, who were fond of every thing that was novel or strange, received them on that account with great satisfaction and reverence.

Socrates, the sole and grand object of whose life was to instruct and benefit mankind, was persuaded that he should never succeed, if he did not weaken the strongly favourable impression which the eloquence of the Sophists had made on the minds of the young men of Athens. He might, indeed, have opposed his eloquence to theirs: "He who, (to use the words of Cicero,) in the opinion of all men of learning, far surpassed every opponent, whatever side he took, in judgment and in penetration; in the variety, the felicity, and the copiousness of his eloquence." But pure and simple reason and eloquence would have been opposed with little effect, to the strong partiality of the multitude in favour of the Sophists, dazzled by their glaring eloquence; and attached to them, because they flattered their vanity, and suffered them to indulge their passions. Long and studied harangues, whether they be argumentative or declamatory, seldom produce any permanent effect on the minds of young men. The object of Socrates, therefore, was to make the Sophists appear ridiculous; to lead them to a complete and full refutation of their own doctrines, and to make themselves the instruments of their own contempt. He accordingly pretended to admire the strength and beauty of their doctrines, and, by

by questioning them on points which he knew to be weak or ridiculous, he drew from them such answers, as convinced their most partial admirers that they were both ignorant of what they undertook to teach, and unworthy of the honoured name of Philosophers. It is well known that his irony was so well imagined, and so properly applied, that the Sophists no longer attracted the notice, and commanded the respect of the Athenians. "Et Georgiam et ceteros Sophistas, ut e Platone intelligi potest, lusos videmus a Socrate." (Cic. de Fin. II. § 1. 2.

Hints *to an* Etymologist.

YOU tell me that you are desirous of becoming a proficient in the science of Etymology, but that you are deterred from making the attempt, when you reflect on the learning, study, and penetration, necessary in this branch of literature. Let me inspire you with hope, and incite you to the immediate and strenuous attempt, by assuring you, that you totally misunderstand the meaning of the term *etymology*; you perhaps have already begun to make a trial by tracing this word to its source and primitive sense; and having found that it is compounded of ἔτυμος; *verus* & λογος *verbum*, you falsely conclude that the science consists in tracing a derivative to the true and original root. But you are mistaken, and the proof that you are so, I hope will banish your fears and induce you to perseverance.

If you change the word *etymologist*, which frightens and deters you, for the corresponding familiar English term *a word-hunter*; you will more clearly and easily comprehend the object of the science, and the means by which you may become a proficient in it. In one branch of word-hunting, no learning, nor even the appearance of learning, (or in other words, a number and variety of dictionaries,) is necessary. This branch has been followed with great success by Swift: it consists in taking any word from a foreign language, (if a dead one so much the better,) and tracing it, not back, but forwards to the English. I shall not here detail instruction nor quote examples on this point, as the author just mentioned is so clear and happy in the instances he gives, that you cannot be at a loss to understand and follow him.

It requires more apparent, not more real learning; and considerably more toil, not of the mind but of the body, especially the hands, to trace words in your own language to the Hebrew, Gothic, or Chinese. You need not be solicitous about the choice of the foreign language to which you wish to trace any English word; only if you are very lazy, select one that is printed in a character similar to your own. After you have collected your dictionaries, lexicons, &c. and learnt the characters of the different languages, make choice of some word, and be resolute and fixed in your determination, that it shall be found in a language very remote in every respect from your own. You perhaps may imagine that it would lessen the difficulty to trace it to a cognate language; you are mistaken; it is much more easy, for one such as yourself, without the previous preparation of learning, to detect your word in the Chinese, than in the Saxon or French. Let us try the old Scotch word, *pantouffels*, *sandals*. Sibbald derives it from the Teutonic pantoffel, sandalium; but this derivation discovers no research: it may be traced to the Hebrew *taphal*, assuit. You must not imagine, however,

however, that it is by any means necessary, that you should prove the two words to be allied in sense, as well as in sound. A real hunter of words has nothing at all to do with the former attempt, and he need not be very anxious whether he succeed even in the latter. No person now entertains any doubt that the English word *amazement* is derived from the Hebrew letter *thau*, ת; it is no business of yours to point out what there is to create amazement either in the form or sound of this letter; you can prove *amazement* to be lineally descended from it; *Thau* θαυμαζω, *amazement*: a very important inference may be drawn from this etymology; *mase* in Sax, is a *whirlpool*, and *maze* in Chaucer is a *labyrinth*; they are both so called, no doubt, because they may be supposed, by a little help from the imagination, to resemble the form of the Hebrew *thau*; they are certainly as like it, as the hull of a ship is, in which a learned author assures us, that some resemblance may be traced. *To suck*, is, by superficial etymologists, derived from the Latin *sugere*, or the Saxon *eugan*; but a word-hunter of skill will disdain to search so near home; he likes to start his game at a greater distance, and to trace it through all its windings. In the Finnish, the word *sucu*, an offspring, occurs; what can be more evident, than that *suck* is derived from it, both from the similarity in sound and spelling, and for a very obvious and philosophical reason?

You need not be startled at the difference in the length of the words and the arrangement of the letters: you may cut off or add, as occasion requires; and good reasons may be assigned for both: nations, in a cold climate, wishing to keep their mouths shut as much as possible, curtailed many words they received from more southern climates. If it be necessary to prove that, on the contrary, some words imported into a warmer climate were shortened, a reason equally substantial may be given; people in a warm climate are indolent; and therefore, to save themselves trouble, shorten their words. If it be necessary to show that the derivative has been lengthened, you may attribute this circumstance to the desire of rendering it more sonorous; or of supplying paucity of ideas by duration of utterance; in the same manner, as we see those, whose ideas are few or disorderly, making use of a multiplicity of useless words.

These directions are of the first necessity: if you find them useful, I can supply you with others equally proper and important.

O.

On the Larix *of the* Ancients.

IN reading over the antient writers on natural history, I was struck with the account which some of them give of the larix. It differs so widely from the properties of the tree, which we call the *larch*, and which I always considered as the larix of the ancients, that I was strongly inclined to imagine, either that they were different trees, or that their description of the larix is erroneous.

The larch, I believe, has not been long introduced into this kingdom: we are therefore most probably ignorant of many of its uses. It has been recommended as proper for fences and railings, from the durable nature of its wood. But if the descriptions and accounts I shall presently produce, have for their subject our larch, and be, only in some points, correct, this wood may be found more valuable and useful than is at present imagined.

Theo-

Theophrastus appears to have been ignorant of the larix. Scaliger, in his notes on that author, proves, that this tree was unknown in ancient Greece. Vitruvius is the most ancient author, in whom I have been able to find the larix mentioned. I shall translate the passage in which it is mentioned, both on account of the curious fact which it relates, and because those properties of the larix, which I wish to be investigated, are there circumstantially related:

"The larix, which is not known except in the country near the Po, and the shores of the Adriatic, is not only preserved, by the extreme bitterness of its sap, from the rot and worm, but is also incombustible of itself: it can be burnt in no other way than lime is, by the application of combustible matter; and even then, it does not emit flame, or become charcoal; but for a long time burns slowly, because there is in it a very small mixture of fire and air. It seems to be composed of earthy particles and moisture closely consolidated, without any interstices through which the fire can penetrate. It is so heavy that it will not swim in water; but when it is to be transported, it is put in ships, or on rafts of fir.

"The circumstance which first made us acquainted with this wood is curious. Julius Cæsar ordered the districts of the neighbourhood of the Alps to furnish the army, which he commanded there, with provisions. In that country there was a fortified place called Larignum: the inhabitants of it, trusting to the natural strength of the place, refused to obey Cæsar's order. The emperor commanded his troops to advance. There was a tower made of the larix before the gate of the place, constructed in such a manner, that the assailing army could be annoyed from it with stones and long stakes. When Cæsar perceived that they had no other weapons, he ordered his soldiers to approach with burning faggots, and set fire to the tower. All expected that it would soon be destroyed; but no impression was made on it. Afterwards, when the inhabitants had surrendered the place, Cæsar inquired of them whence they had got this wood, which could not be affected by the burning faggots? They brought him some of the trees of which it was constructed, which grew in great abundance round the place; and from their name, larix, the fort was called Larignum. It is carried by the Po to Ravenna, to Ancona, and other places in the neighbourhood. If this wood could be obtained at Rome, it might be of great service in building houses, &c.; and even if there were not sufficient to build the houses entirely of it, it might be used for the eaves of detached houses, in order to prevent the communication of fire; as this wood cannot of itself take fire or be reduced to charcoal. The leaves of this tree are similar to those of the fir; they are tall; and the timber fit for every purpose to which fir is applied: the resin is thin, of the colour of Attic honey, and said to be of use to phthisical people." Vitruv. ii. 9.

Philander, in his annotations on this passage, says, that when he was at Venice, he made an experiment on the larix in the presence of Cardinal D' Armagnac, and that it actually did burn, although with difficulty. He adds, that in the neighbourhood of Trent, charcoal is commonly made of this tree. Le Clerc, however, (Bibliotheque, choisie xii. 67.) contends, that the wood of which Philander speaks, is not the larix of Vitruvius. He affirms, that he was himself in possession of a piece of wood which agreed in most particulars with that described by Vitruvius. An apothecary of Seville found among some faggots, which he had purchased, some wood, which was not consumed in the fire, while the other parts

parts of the faggot were reduced to ashes: some pieces of this wood were given by the Dutch Consul at Seville to Le Clerc, who, on trial, found that the most violent fire could not consume it; that a lens capable of melting iron made no impression on it; that, after having been exposed to the most intense heat, its weight was not in the least diminished, or its colour changed; and that it sunk immediately in water, even though it were cut into thin pieces.

Pliny, (xvi. 10.) in his account of the resinous woods, says, "that they may be all reduced to charcoal, except the larix, which cannot be inflamed or reduced to charcoal, or consumed by fire, any more than stones can." In the same chapter, however, he says, "that the larix when it is decayed by disease, is proper for torches; and that it will not shoot again when its roots are burnt." It is the opinion of Salmasius and Dalechamp, that the larix of Pliny is sometimes the πευκη of Theophrastus, and sometimes the tree mentioned by Vitruvius; and this conjecture appears highly probable, from the directly opposite properties ascribed to the larix by Pliny, within a very few sentences.

Hardouin, in his notes on Pliny, contends that the account is entirely erroneous; as it is well known that all the resinous trees are highly inflammable, among which the larix must be ranked. "At least, adds he, the *meleze*, which is esteemed by scientific men to be the larix of the ancients, is not inconsumible in fire." But it must previously be determined whether the *meleze* of the French, (and our larch,) is really the larix described by Vitruvius.

I shall not lay much stress on the testimony of Palladius, as, from the words he makes use of, it is probable he borrowed the account he gives, from Vitruvius, without having examined into its truth.

It is evident, that two different kinds of trees were denominated larix: one of them agrees in every respect with our larch, and is particularly mentioned by Lucan (ix. 919.) among other trees which are highly combustible.

It remains then to be enquired into, whether the properties ascribed to the larix of Vitruvius be true, and what that larix really is? It is most probable that the account which he gives, respecting the incombustibility of the larix, is either entirely false, or very much exaggerated; but, if he be correct in what he says respecting its not being liable to the rot or the worm, it certainly must be a valuable wood.

Its great specific gravity is another circumstance particularly noticed; and as a writer, in general so well informed and correct as Vitruvius, could hardly be mistaken on this point, we should, from this property of the wood, be induced to search for it, *not* among the pines.

If these notices be of no other use, they may at least shew how difficult it is to ascertain, what natural productions, especially plants, the antients were actually acquainted with; partly from their obscure and imperfect descriptions, and partly from the moderns having applied the names used by the antient writers, to plants, which they supposed them, without sufficient examination and inquiry, to have meant by such names.

SYLVESTER.

PREJUDICE *of the* NORWEGIANS *against* MACKEREL.

MR COXE, in the 5th vol. of his travels into Poland, Russia &c. p. 19. (edit. 4.) informs us, that "mackerel might also be taken in much larger quantities, if many of the Norwegians were not prejudiced against

against eating them, from a strange notion, that shoals of mackerel often attack and devour the human species when bathing in the sea.

As I do not recollect ever to have seen this prejudice attributed to the Norwegians by any other writer, and as I know it does not exist among the Danish and Norwegian sailors, I shall be obliged to any of your readers, who, from the constant intercourse between this country and Norway, may have an opportunity of ascertaining whether it exist, to confirm or refute the account of Mr Coxe, both with respect to the alledged prejudice, and the reason he assigns for it.

On the FIRST PERSON *who bore the* SURNAME *of* CÆSAR.

AS I had always understood that Cæsar was a surname first given to the Julian family, I was surprized at meeting with the following passage in Solinus: "The birth is more fortunate when it takes place at the expence of the life of the mother: thus Scipio Africanus, the elder, who, on the death of his mother, having been cut out of her womb, was the first who received the surname of *Cæsar*."

I was at first puzzled how to account for this assertion of Solinus; till recollecting that this "ape of Pliny," as he has been justly called, very often did not understand the author whom he abridged, and not unfrequently misrepresented his meaning through carelessness and inattention; I turned to the corresponding and original passage in Pliny's Natural History, in which I found the common opinion advanced, and discovered the source of Solinus's mistake. Pliny expressly says, "the birth is more fortunate, when the mother's life is sacrificed: thus Scipio Africanus, the elder, who was born in this manner; and the first of the Cæsars, who took this surname from having been cut out of his mother's womb."

In order that your classical readers may perceive with how much justice Solinus has been called the "ape of Pliny," and how stupid or careless an abridger he was, I shall subjoin the original passages from each author. Rursum necatis matribus ortus est auspicatior: sicut Scipio Africanus prior, qui defuncta parente, quod excisus urere in diem venerit, primus Romanorum Cæsar dictus est. (Solini Polyhist. c. iv.) Auspicatius enecta parente gignuntur: sicut Scipio Africanus prior natus, primusque Cæsarum a cæso matris utero dictus. (Plinii Nat. Hist. l. vii. c. 9.)

ENQUIRY *concerning the* ORIGIN *of* CATCHES *and* GLEES.

I SHALL be obliged to any of your readers who are acquainted accurately with the history of music, to inform me, to whom we are indebted for the invention of catches and glees, and whether these species of musical composition are confined to this nation.

By a catch, I mean a piece in which three or more voices take the parts alternately, so that each voice sings the whole in turn. In a glee all the voices begin at the same time, and sing different parts from first to last.

Catches were brought to perfection by Purcell, and from the rude state in which he found them, they had probably been invented not long before his time. Is it absolutely neces-

sary

sary to a catch, that, "when quartered, it should have ever three parts obscenity, and one part music?" might it not be so contrived, that the result of the break, which forms the cross-purpose, or catch, should be neither indecency nor the praise of drunkenness? Might it not be wit free from every thing objectionable?

Before I conclude, as I am on the subject of music, I shall request some of your correspondents to state, thro' your magazine, the evidence on which the "Old Hundred" psalm tune is ascribed to Luther.

Remarks *on the* two Coins *in our last* Magazine.

Bellhaven Barracks, Feb. 15. 1804.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, the Rev. J. Playfair, is entitled to the thanks of a particular class of your readers, for the representation of two silver coins found in the ruins of Kinclayen Castle. The engravings and description of coins, and other petit morceaus of antiquity of this kingdom, I am happy to find will form a part of the new establishment of the Edinburgh and Scots Magazine, to which, I hope, any new facts, discoveries, or amendments in the various pursuits of natural history, mineralogy, or chemistry, will not be denied a place; and a free and candid disquisition on all subjects be allowed, however trifling they may appear; as frequently much may be obtained from trifling subjects first introduced. On these principles, you will found a periodical work which will be read and handed to posterity with pleasure; and rank in Scotland, as the Gentleman's Magazine does in England, a supplement to the archæologia of the society of antiquaries: the lucubrations of the antiquary often produce many small papers, not calculated for more voluminous publication; these should be invited, and, no doubt, will form a fund of literary riches; at the same time, many an historical fact may be rescued from oblivion, which future authors will find hoarded by your care. Permit me, Sir, to premise to your numerous correspondents, who may be inclined to favour you with drawings of coins or medals, to be particularly careful to preserve the size and form. In short, a fac simile should be given with all its errors and imperfections, together with the exact weight in Troy grains; it is by the weight the medalist can, with accuracy, ascertain to what reign they belong, and not altogether by the sight or reading of the coin. Fortunately for posterity, among all the troublesome reigns now past, like a dream, the indentures issued to the mint-masters of the various mintages are still in existence. I hope your worthy correspondent, Mr Playfair, will pardon me, when I say, he has totally mistaken the reading on the coin N°. 1.; it should be read EDW. R. ANGL. D.N.S. HYB.; that is, Edward Rex Angliæ Domini Nostri Salvatoris Hybernia. The affixing a date to the coin is premature, as no coin in the English series has a date till the reign of Edward VI. who first minted it, on the base coinage of 1547; from which time it has been continued through every successive reign. I take the coin to be of the mintage of Edward the first, and a penny; though, from Mr P. saying it is of the size of the English shilling, it comes nearer a groat; but this coin it cannot be, from the head on the obverse being without the compartment of arches, and the reverse having but one circle of legend: the groats, and even half groats, possess two; it therefore must be a penny. This might be determined by

by the weight, as before stated. The coin, N°. 2. must be decided on by the same criterion; but from a comparative view, it appears to be of Alexander III. I cannot see that the coins in question can, in any manner, prove the antiquity of the Castle of Kinclaven; as coins of a more antient date may have been lost among its ruins, and found in modern days. I remain,

Sir,

Yours, &c.

A Galloway Officer.

Observations *on a* Remarkable Antiquity *in* Scotland.

WHOEVER has travelled the old post-road between Forfar and Brechin, has probably observed, at Aberlemno, just by the high way, two tall stones, with oval tops, and antique figures, in alto relievo, engraved on them; commonly called by the people in the neighbourhood "the standing stanes" of Aberlemno: these stones have greatly puzzled several Scotch antiquaries; some affirming them to be memorials of a victory obtained over the Danes, and others that they are land-marks.

Without entering into the reasons assigned for either of these opinions, I shall here offer a conjecture (and it can scarcely amount to more) concerning their true signification.

In the church-yard of Meigle, near Cupar of Angus, is a tall stone, of much the same size and shape as those at Aberlemno, and ornamented with the same sort of figures; under which, according to a tradition of the common people in the neighbourhood, Queen Wander was buried. Some of them, pretending to be more learned than the rest, call her Queen Wanora, or Guanora; which last name, if I recollect properly, is likewise ascribed to her in Pennant's Tour.

Now Rapin, in his History of England, relates that the famous Arthur, King of the Britons, was thrice married; that the name of each of his Queens was Gueniver; that one of them accompanied him in a hostile expedition against Scotland, died, and was buried in the County of Angus. The common tradition is, that Queen Wander, or Guanora, was a giantess, and a cannibal; which, likewise, well enough agrees with a hostile expedition. So that, from the similarity of names, and putting all circumstances together, it may, with some probability, be concluded, that the tall antique stone, in the church-yard of Meigle, is the individual Tombstone of Queen Gueniver; and, of consequence, that the similar stones of Aberlemno are neither memorials of victory nor land-marks, but sepulchral monuments.

Edinburgh, 14. *Feb.* 1804. } *H. W. T.*

Celestial Phenomena *for* March 1804.

Saturday, March 3d.

THE planet Mercury will arrive at his greatest elongation from the sun, and may be seen in the morning before sun-rise. As his declination is then a few degrees more southerly than that of the sun, the point where he sets will be a little farther south than the point where the sun descends below the horizon.

On the same day about 11 o'clock in the evening, *all* the satellites of Jupiter are situated on the *right* hand of the planet, in the same order as they lye in the system, and nearly at equal distances; the *first* being nearest,

est, and the *fourth* farthest from the planet.

Sunday, March 4th.

About 55 minutes after 1 o'clock in the morning the moon will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or *α Scorpionis*.

On the same day the planet VENUS will be in conjunction with *ζ Piscium*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the *Southern String*, which connects the two fishes, in longitude 0ˢ.. 17°..8′..19″, and latitude 13′..11″ south. The latitude of Venus being 17′..9″ south, the nearest approach of their centers will be 3′..40″, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

On the same day, about 2 minutes and 6 seconds after 4 o'clock in the morning, the *first* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow.

Monday, March 5th.

The *second* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 15 minutes and 17 seconds after 2 o'clock in the morning.

About two hours and a half afterwards, the *third* satellite will immerge into the shadow of the planet. The emersion however will not be visible, as Jupiter sets before it takes place.

Thursday, March 8th.

The planet MARS will be in conjunction with *ι Aquarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated a little below *α Aquarii*, in longitude 10ˢ..25°.. 59′..11″. The latitude of Mars being 1°..6′..59″ south, and that of *ι Aquarii* 2°..3′..44″, south; the distance of their centers, at the time of conjunction, will be 56′..45″, and the planet will pass to the north of the star.

Friday, March 9th.

About 11 o'clock in the evening, the MOON and MERCURY will be in conjunction. But as the planets are then below the horizon, the phenomenon will be invisible.

Sunday, March 11th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS is at present situated in longitude 6ˢ..15°.. 42′..11″, latitude 42 minutes north, and 5°.. 33′ of south declination, and he comes to the meridian about half an hour after one o'clock in the morning. The Georgian planet is situated about six degrees to the west of *α*, or *Spica Virginis*, and extremely near to *θ Virginis*, a star of the 4th magnitude, and the last in the Virgin's south wing.

Monday, March 12th.

The planet MERCURY will be in conjunction with *ι Aquarii*, *(see above.)* The latitude of Mercury being 1°..34′..26″ south, the nearest approach of their centers will be 29′..18″, and the planet will pass to the north of the star.

On the same day, about 50 minutes and 5 seconds after 4 o'clock in the morning, the *second* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow.

On the same day, the first satellite will immerge into Jupiter's shadow at 26 minutes and 22 seconds after 12 o'clock in the evening.

Friday, March 16th.

CONJUNCTION OF MERCURY AND MARS.

The planets MERCURY and MARS will be in conjunction with each other in longitude 11ˢ..2°..40′..33″. The nearest approach of their centers will be 49′..58″, and Mercury will pass to the south of Mars.

Tuesday, March 20th.

About 40 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening the *Sun* will enter the sign *Aries*, and his longitude will then be 12 signs.

On the same day, about 2 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening, the planet Saturn will be in opposition with the Sun, or the difference of their longitudes will be 6 signs. The longitude of the Sun is then 6ˢ..0°.. 12′..52″, and that of Saturn, 6ˢ..0°.. 12′..52″.

On the same day, about 22 minutes and 13 seconds after 2 o'clock

in

in the morning, the *first* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow.

Saturday, March 24th.

The planet JUPITER will be in conjunction with λ *Virginis*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the Virgin's left foot, in longitude 7ˢ..4°.. 13′..17″, and latitude 3′..39″ north. The altitude of Jupiter being 1°..29′.. 1″ north, the nearest distance of their centers will be 58′..22″, and Jupiter will pass to the north of the star.

Sunday, March 25th.

The planet MARS will be in conjunction with λ *Aquarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the *Waterfall*, in longitude 11ˢ..8°..50′..37″. The latitude of Mars being 1°.0′..1″ south, and that of λ *Aquarii* 22′..56″ south, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 46′.. 5″, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

Tuesday, March 27th.

About 18 minutes and 17 seconds after 4 o'clock in the morning, the first satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow.

On the same day, about 11 o'clock in the evening all the satellites of Jupiter are situated on the left hand of the planet in the same order as they lye in the system.

Wednesday, March 28th.

The *first* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 47 minutes and 24 seconds after 10 o'clock in the evening.

Thursday, March 29th.

About 18 minutes and 36 seconds after 11 o'clock in the evening, the *second* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow.

Friday, March 30th.

A little before 11 o'clock in the evening, the *second* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the left side of his disc.

Saturday, March 31st.

About 11 o'clock in the evening, the *second* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of his disc. The first and third are situated on the same side.

Edinburgh, Feb. 22. 1804. } *D. B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

A New vegetable salt has been discovered by Professor KLAPROTH of Berlin, from which he has obtained a new vegetable acid, resembling most the succinic in its taste and qualities. To the acid he gives the name of the *moroxylic acid*, and the calcareous salt which contains it, the *moroxylate of lime*. The saline mass was exuded from the trunk of the white mulberry tree, *morus alba L.* which was gathered in the botanical garden at Palermo. Professor Klaproth conjectures that the same salt may be furnished by the mulberry trees of this climate, and promises to direct his enquiries to this point.

We cannot help taking notice of a new and very much enlarged edition of Dr THOMSON's System of Chemistry, because we are convinced that the first edition has contributed more to the advancement of Chemical Science than the most splendid discoveries of individuals. The perspicuity of its arrangement,—the clearness and simplicity of its stile, and the philosophical views of chemistry which it contains, give it a decided superiority over every work upon the same subject.—We have heard much about the encouragement which in this country is always given to men of real merit. In some solitary instances

stances the observation may have been verified; but we would be apt to question its truth as long as Dr THOMSON, and the Gentleman to whom his work is dedicated, are but private lecturers on two of the most important branches of a medical education.

It appears from a chemical examination of an antient metallic Speculum, or Mirror, by Prefessor KLAPROTH, that 100 parts of it contain 62 of copper, 32 of tin, and 6 of lead. This composition is almost exactly similar to that which is used for the metals of reflecting telescopes, which are generally composed of two parts of copper and one of tin. The small quantity of lead in the ancient speculum seems to have arisen from the adulteration of the tin, which was formerly sold at a very high price.

A very considerable improvement has been made upon the form of spectacle glasses, by W. HYDE WOLLASTON, M. D. F. R. S. In the common form those objects only can be seen distinctly which are situated in the axes of the glasses. To remedy this evil, an attempt has long ago been made by diminishing the diameter of the lenses: but this method only substituted one defect for another. Mr Wollaston proposes that all spectacles should be meniscuses, or glasses which are convex on one side and concave on the other. In those for short-sighted people the concavity predominates, and in those for old persons the convexity predominates. The principles upon which this improvement depends require a diagram for their illustration: They will be obvious, however, to those readers who are acquainted with optics. The manufacture of spectacles of the above conſtruction has been undertaken by P. and J. Dollond, who have secured the exclusive sale of them by patent. Notwithstanding the great utility of spectacles, in a scientific point of view, to all classes of men, it may safely be said, that they have been in general of very little use, and have frequently occasioned the greatest injury to the organ of vision, from the injudicious manner in which they have been made and the still more injudicious choice of them by those who are ignorant of their nature.

It appears, from a memoir upon the flax of New Zealand, by C. Labillardiere, that if the strength of the fibres of aloe be equal to 7, that of flax is $11\frac{3}{4}$, that of hemp $16\frac{1}{2}$, that of the flax of New Zealand $23\frac{5}{12}$, and that of silk 34. The quantity which they stretch before they break has a different proportion. The filaments of aloe being $2\frac{1}{2}$, that of flax is $\frac{1}{2}$, that of hemp 1, that of the flax of New Zealand $1\frac{1}{2}$, and that of silk 5.

A peculiar mass of glass, produced from a blackish basalte, which is met with in abundance at Buckberg, in Bohemia, has been found near Turneau, in the same country, by Mr Wolf. This stone, placed in a glass furnace, fuses in 8 hours, so that boxes and other articles can be made of it, and of any form at pleasure. It is more fusible than glass, and therefore cannot be blown, but may be drawn out into coarse threads and rods. When cold, it is harder than glass, and more difficult to be ground and cut. When cast, it adheres strongly to iron moulds, and on that account moulds of brass must be employed.

An apparatus, by which the effect of atmospheric pressure in supplying worm tubs, and other vessels, with water on the syphon principle, may be secured against any interruption to be caused by the extricated air, has been invented by Sir A. N. Edelcrantz, private Secretary to the King of Sweden. See Nicolson's Journal, Feb. 1804.

It appears from the experiments of Richard Chenevix, Esq. F. R. S. that the pretended new metal called *Palladium*, is an imposition, and is merely

merely an *alloy of Platina and Mercury*. The *Palladium* was put into the hands of a Mrs Foster for sale, by an unknown gentleman, who has since given her the sum of twenty pounds, as a prize to any person for the artificial composition of that metal.

It has been found by Mr Wolfe of Hanover, that the Electrical Machine is much improved by making the rubber of dry walnut-wood, soaked in amber varnish, and covered, with a piece of thick woollen, upon which is a piece of fine neat's leather. After the leather was coated with amalgam, he covered it with a piece of fine white paper, as long as the leather and half an inch broader, so as to cover the seam that fastens the silk to the leather, and found the machine immensely improved.

The prize of L.417 offered by La Lande to those who shall have made the observation, or written the memoir most conducive to the progress of astronomy, has been adjudged by the committee to Dr W. Olbers, for having discovered the planet which is now called by astronomers *Pallas Olbersiana*.

A new, cheap, and simple apparatus for repeating the hours and quarters in clocks and watches has been invented by Mr J. M. Elliot. See Nicholson's Journal, Feb. 1804.

The cultivation of the Sun-flower, has of late been strongly recommended by agricultural writers. A foreign author observes, that its leaves are excellent fodder for cattle; that the bees flock to them from all quarters to gather honey; that the seeds are valuable for feeding sheep, pigs, and other animals; that no food has a more striking effect upon poultry, as it occasions them to lay more eggs.

Edinburgh, Feb. 23. 1804. } *D. B.*

Extracts.

On the Coffee-Houses *in* Paris.

(From Leters of a Mameluke.

THESE reflections had so distracted my attention, that my coffee-house oracle had lost himself in the crowd without my perceiving it. I returned home in a rather melancholy mood, lamenting that in a country, in a city whose inhabitants are justly celebrated for their activity, their genius, and their spirit of invention, there should be suffered public houses called *coffee-houses*, where a certain class of men have the right of establishing themselves during the whole day, to enjoy the privilege of doing nothing for society, and where the habit of living surrounded by idlers of their own species has no other effect than that of chaining them to celibacy.

Feb. 1804.

This day, I confess had occasioned me a little ill humour. I had, till this moment, always thought that all those places called coffee-houses, and which are met with at every step in Paris, were tolerated only for public convenience; that persons went thither in the morning to take a hasty and slight breakfast; that they repaired thither again in the evening, to sip, for a few moments, the salubrious infusion of that delicious berry which our fertile Arabia furnishes to the world, and that the remainder of the day those houses were deserted. By no means. I had just learned that they were an asylum continually open to sloth, idleness, loquacity;

city; that a crowd of ignorant people went thither daily to listen to the decrees of a few useless dotards, like him from whom I had just parted; praters who, without any other information, without any other knowledge, without any other science than that which they had imbibed, in the course of twenty or thirty years, from the perusal of some periodical papers, made a point of discoursing on politics, of judging of the operations of governments, of pronouncing on the arts, on the theatre, on discoveries, on authors and on taste; of sophists who added the fallaciousness of their opinion to the too habitual prepossessions of journalists their only tutors; of indifferent beings, who had no other employment in the world than to overload their country with the weight of their useless existence, than to spread, from morning to night, false notions of men and of things; not only to idlers of their description, whose sole occupation was to listen to them, but also to the public, whom the convenience of refreshments, always prepared for their wants, occasioned to enter every moment into houses of this sort. And I was at a loss to conceive how, in a well-ordered state, establishments were suffered in which one portion of the company claimed the right to do nothing, in which the citizen imperceptibly lost the relish of all domestic ties, found a recreation against celibacy, the tiresomeness of which would haunt him, had he not this resource for keeping himself absent from home, and acquired a revolting selfishness from the possibility of separating himself from every thing that attaches other men, from the facility of making for himself a sort of retreat, where he was neither obliged to expend nor to gain, and from the habit which he contracted of living surrounded by persons whom he neither knew, esteemed, nor cherished.

But this is not the sole inconvenience of coffee-houses: the liberty which one there enjoys, the liquors which are there distributed, the yoke of restraint and decorum which are there never felt, the games which are there allowed, attract, retain, and confine young men; and the time which they should devote to study, to the exercises necessary for their age, for the frequentation of proper and select company, of their family even, is there entirely thrown away. There are some quarters of Paris where these coffee-houses are the haunts of debauchery: where the ear is shocked by discordant music; where the eyes are disgusted by the aspect of the most filthy prostitutes; where the air is infected by the presence of robbers, spies, pickpockets, and all the populace of houses of ill fame; and where licentiousness, reigning with sovereign sway, invites young men, laughs at their inexperience, perverts their morals, inculcates in them the germ of vices which they would never have known, releases them, in a short time, from the embarrassment of blushing, dries up in its source the hope of an honest family, effaces all the elements of a good education, and condemns sometimes to opprobrium a life from which the country expected useful and happy fruits. If man arrived at the age when he is ashamed of errors, at the age when it is so difficult to repair them, would be sincere, he would say that it is from the first moment when he set his foot in a coffee-house that he began to explore a distaste for labour, a dislike to good company, and an indifference in regard to his future state; that it was in a coffee-house he met with the first companions, who emboldened him to enter on irregularities, the first courtesan whose acquaintance destroyed his health and fortune, the first debauchees who familiarized him with libertinism, intoxication, and prodigality: that it was in a coffee-house he felt the first impulse of a passion for gaming

ming, that he procured himself the first disgraceful resources for repairing his losses, that he met with the first usurers who sold him his ruin at an exorbitant price; that he braved, perhaps, the last efforts of his reason for delivering him from the commission of crimes.

Coffee-houses, however, are of no very ancient date among them. It is somewhat extraordinary that, when the human species is incessantly aiming at improvement, an evil genius should, as it were, take a pleasure in placing constantly beside it some novelty that retards its progress. A hundred years ago their forefathers still went to the public-house. At the present day a well-bred man would blush to appear there; yet the public houses which their forefathers frequented were less indecorous, and less dangerous, both in regard to health and morals. Was wine, the only liquor drank there, as prejudicial as those perfumed *liqueurs*, rendered poisonous by spirits of wine, which are distributed in coffee-houses? People went thither with their friends only; they did not mix with unknown persons; they did not find themselves in contact with strangers from every part of the world; and if vices found their way into them, they were confined to their own coterie, and were not communicated to decent persons, who sometimes came thither to relax from the occupations of the day, since such was the custom of those times. Frenchmen no longer go to the public-house; this is not a great evil; it would be a good even, had not this custom been replaced by one more vicious. They no longer go thither, for this important reason, because their forefathers did: it should seem that, in their eyes, it is a virtue not to do what was done by their forefathers. If one talks to them of a fashion, a custom, or an amusement, their common answer is, "Fye! fye! that might suit my grandfather." They would consider themselves as dishonoured in adopting the conduct of those to whom they owe their birth. It would be no easy matter to calculate how hurtful this rage of never wishing to resemble their forefathers has been to the morals of the French. To change is not to improve. The coffee houses are better ornamented, more brilliant, and more elegant, no doubt, than the public houses were: they are decorated with mirrors, lustres, busts, and pictures.

The masters and mistresses of a coffee-house are dressed out like persons in the possession of fifty thousand livres a year when they receive company: the numerous waiters employed are so many *petits-maitres*: in point of figure, dress, and foppery, they dispute the cause with the first-rate wonderfuls, or beaux of the day. The public houses, unquestionably, presented none of this delicacy: but a man came out sometimes in a mirthful mood, and always honest, from a public-house: and he comes out sometimes vicious, and always melancholy, from a coffee-house. By this change luxury alone has gained, while morals have lost: when we improve that only which was already an imperfection in society, it is not advancing, it is retrograding. If one passes through a street, if one takes a walk on the *Boulevards*, the eye, undoubtedly, is amused by the brilliant show of these coffee-houses, at the bustle of the crowd pressing round their doors, either to enter or quit them: at the grotesque and silly figure of the admiring auditors of those inharmonious orchestras: at the lures of those women whose imposture promises connections as fallacious as their attractions: at the inconsiderateness of those youths who, through malice or raillery, begin with them a conversation, continued by weakness, and terminated by delirium: at the coarse and fictitious gaiety

gaiety of those citizens, led thither by the Sunday vogue, distinguished by their loud laughter, and whose jokes, applauded in the course of the evening, will furnish matter of recollection for all the week; at the caricature of those old men, whose ancient diurnal visits are attested by the worn-out state of the benches on which they are seated, and whom the walls of these coffee houses have seen insensibly sink under the weight of habit and inutility. But if the eye is amused, the heart is oppressed. How many men lost, and how many losing themselves! In making this reflection, how much fewer are the alarms which the noisy and ingenuous mirth of a public - house communicates to the imagination! Consumption, it is said, gains by this; certainly there must be a reason, since it is suffered; but is it really rational, that the public treasury should be enriched, and morals impoverished?

Sketch *of the* Condition *and* Manners *of* Women *in* Modern Europe.

(From Segur on Women.)

YOU perceive, my friend, that I have almost completed the tour of Europe. You know the principal inducement of my travels. After having thoroughly examined the women of every counntry, I have drawn this conclusion; that with some trivial shades of difference, attributable to the laws or customs of their country, women are everywhere the same. However much men vary in different countries, women are much alike in all countries. Nothing, for instance, can be more opposite than an Englishman and an Italian, while an English woman and an Italian woman, tho' in some trifles they differ, agree in a thousand particulars. Among the women of various countries you will find a general resemblance in their essential qualities. The virtues of humanity, patience, compassion, gentleness, and of courage on great occasions, are generally to be met with in the female sex. It is rather in their failings than in their good qualities that any difference is observable. The reason is obvious. Their virtues are the gifts of nature: while their defects are the result of a vicious education, or of particular laws and customs: and it is rather to men than to themselves, that their defects should be attributed, as men are the governors. Thus, England being under a better government than Italy, the English women are better: but notwithstanding the influence of government, you will certainly meet the same distinctive qualities of the sex in the Italian, as in the English women. It is in consequence of the natural tenderness of women, and of the habits of submission in which they live, that laws, prejudices, and customs have so powerful and universal an influence upon their minds. They remind us of the pure marble, which issues from the quarry to receive whatever form or shape we choose to give it. The chissel of an indifferent sculptor may shape it into a bad form, but cannot alter the natural properties of the marble. Thus then women are every where, and in every respect, that which we make them. In all the countries which I have visited, this remark was verified: though I am convinced that the minds of women received a more powerful bias from the government under which they live, than from the character of the men.

In France alone, where society is an art, there exists such an amalgamation, of male and female intellect, tastes, and passion, that the charac-

ter

ter of the men acts directly upon that of the women.

An Englishman, by his habits and his taste for business, has subjected his wife to solemn rules for the regulations of her conduct, and has consequently marked her manners by an apparent gravity. More thoughtful than communicative, especially with women, there is established between his wife and himself a contract rather of power than of tenderness, of submission than of confidence, of concealed passion than of sympathy of sentiment, and an unison of opinion.

In France, on the contrary, where the more lively character of the men leads them to express their opinions too openly, even to their dependents, a husband, by the continual communication and interchange of ideas, involuntarily identifies his wife with every thought. His object is to command; to be the master; but he admits his slave into his confidence. Whether she opposes or joins in his opinion, she always is mistress of his secrets. If such a pair love each other, the union of their thoughts and minds is perfect. If otherwise, there is at least a communication of ideas, which begets mutual confidence; and not that mental separation and distance of master and slave which subsists in England. The Frenchman intimates to his companion the nature of his power, and discusses with her all its points. By this means it may be strengthened, at least it becomes more formally established. It is the same with opinions of every kind. In France there exists a mental intercourse between the sexes. Thus women speak, reflect, and decide upon every thing, upon the most important as well as the most frivolous concerns. They are the allowed equals of the men in argument, who always, however, remain masters at home; but as it is only by reminding them of their power, that they accomplish this, the repetition of these disputes between the sexes leaves upon the minds of women an impression of the character which the men have communicated to them. I repeat, that it is only in France that this re-action is observable, where there exist no points of distance between the men and women: while, in other countries, especially in England, there are a thousand. Besides, in France, women being the arbiters of fashion, customs are almost subject to them: and we have often seen instances in which recourse has been had to them in a crisis of danger, such as that of *La Fronde*, to procure the adoption of such measures as power could not have established. In all ages the women of France have followed the impulse given to them by the men, identifying themselves with their systems, as well as with their passions. They interest themselves equally with their business and their pleasures, and as they evince the necessity of a perfect intercourse with the men in every thing, so the men give ample proof of the impossibility of their existence without them.

Such an equality of the sexes is not to be met with in any other country of Europe, not even in those where women are permitted to ascend the throne.

There is another country in which the female character is particularly distinguished from most others, and that is Poland. There the women, influenced by a more refined voluptuousness, and more lovely than those of Italy, are absolutely the seducers of the men: and being themselves under less subjection than the women of any other country, both in respect to their property and their character, they act a part the most independent, and enjoy a personal consequence which they sustain with a peculiar grace. They possess, in general, beauty and wit: their beauty captivates at first sight, and their wit confirms the conquest of their charms. A spark of this

celestial

celestial gift has fallen upon their cold region, and the most lovely part of the inhabitants have possessed themselves of its powers. In Poland there are no poets, no artists; but there are women there, who study the arts, who sing in the most delightful style the songs of Tasso and recite the verses of Delille. It is a maxim with them, that love is to women what glory is to men. To inspire love is the most agreeable pursuit, the prime object of their lives. It is rather, however, the intoxication of desire, than the true sentiment of love, which they excite. The privilege of kindling noble passions belongs only to strong minds, who are capable of enspiring in others every sentiment which they themselves imbibe. This genuine passion, of which there are so many resemblances in society, is to be met with in every clime, and in every country: but it is only felt by minds endowed by nature with an exquisite sensibility, susceptible of enthusiasm, and of the most heartfelt emotions. Women, who possess only beauty, wit, some agreeable traits, and much coquetry, inspire sentiments which assume the appearance of love, but which fade away as rapidly as ephemeral flowers.

When, however, women add to the charms of wit another of a different nature, a sentiment the offspring of enthusiasm, we may perceive the cause of that resemblance to love, which the passion excited by the Polander exhibits, but which is perhaps rather a sentiment of voluptuousness. The Polish women are adorable by the impressions which they leave, by the hopes which they awaken; they know how to embellish every thing with that species of magic which has always something undecisive and undetermined: they love nature without being natural: but their art becomes almost simplicity by its perfection. Their manners are marked by a fascinating negligence: they conduct themselves with a grace, which is not that of the French, but which seems to have been bestowed on them by nature, that unalterable source of all that is good and pleasing. There does not appear in their drawing rooms that monotony of ceremony, which confines the conversation to a few formal words, used repeatedly on the same occasion. They receive company negligently reclining on their divans, and assume as many different postures as dresses. Their conversation is not perhaps so sprightly as that of the French, but it is more striking by its originality. A woman whose mind unceasingly wanders, who suffers her thoughts to roam from one object to another, who sees at the same moment, in her imagination, the enchanting views of Italy, and the terrific beauties of Switzerland; and who has the art, or the good fortune, to throw a mixture of enthusiasm into every thing she says; such a woman possesses a thousand times more than others, the power of pleasing and of captivating. It is to be attributed to all these sources of seduction, that the houses of the Polonese become enchanted dwellings, and their gardens the land of fairies. All that is calculated to fire the imagination seizes it on the instant; these enchantresses possess the talent of making those who will listen to them think and feel in a thousand and a thousand different ways. They have the art of intoxicating the senses and the understanding. Their interesting repulses even add to the charm. What can be more delightful than to hear a lovely woman, in the groves which she herself has created, surrounded by the works of art, conversing on nature: who, at the same time that she has enriched her drawing room with various chef-d'œuvres, has adorned herself with a thousand agreeable talents, and whose manners are distinguished by an elegance which seems the work of nature.

They

They are constantly well dressed, however negligently, and appear rather to enjoy the gifts of fortune, than to toil as her slaves.

A certain softness, a peculiar grace, and above all, a perfect agreement of mind and person, are equally remarkable among the females of Poland and of Russia: the Courlanders particularly are distinguished by their beauty. The two princesses * who have lately visited Paris are striking examples.

The different revolutions in the government of Russia have had considerable influence upon the women of that country. Under Peter the first, they experienced the rigours of an absolute government, which necessarily acquired an extreme austerity. Peter was desirous of reforming their manners, and of introducing new customs among a people superstitiously attached to their ancient forms, and consequently less open to civilization, who possessed all the prejudices of ignorance, and all the barbarous ferocity which necessarily follows in the train of sanguinary revolutions. Women, so admirably adapted to soften manners, lived surrounded by slaves, and were slaves themselves. They trembled beneath the yoke of a husband or a tyrannical master. Oftentimes they were banished with him to those vast desarts, whence were exiled all that ennobles life, letters, arts and sciences, sweet offsprings of society, which engender generous feelings in the mind, and display it incessantly before witnesses capable of estimating its value.

Sometimes summoned to the court of this same monarch, they there assisted in his disgraceful orgies; they saw the heads of their friends struck off before their eyes, or were themselves subjected to ignominious punishments. It is said, that Peter the Great, that man of Genius, by a cruel contradiction, in rescuing the Russians from a state of barbarism, covered his country with scaffolds, and destroyed one half of the nobility of the empire. Catherine I. demonstrating what energy of mind a woman may possess, prepared the Russians for the happy reign of Catherine the Second, whose manners and genius contributed in no small degree to render the condition of women in that country agreeable and respectable. Manners were refined: the fair sex resumed a station worthy of themselves: and thus, next to France, Russia has become the country most favourable to the condition of women.

The Russian women are in general very pretty: and though not well informed, they acquire learning with facility.— Talents, sweetness of disposition, and nobleness of mind, are expressed in their countenance; and if in some we may observe a gravity, which distinguishes them from the Polander, it may be attributed to their indulging in a species of oriental indolence. They occupy the whole of their time in amusements, of which they are very fond. Indolence, magnificence, and the most refined luxury, are essentials of their existence. Most of them are extremely credulous and superstitious, and are passionately attached to whatever addresses itself to the imagination They are devoted to the marvellous, and sometimes pass whole evenings in listening to their attendants, who repeat stories to them, with which they are as much enamoured and interested as children.

Such are my observations upon the women of the different countries which I have visited; and to express in a few words the shades of difference which I have remarked among them, I think, that if it were permitted me to choose, I would take for my wife, an English woman, a French woman for my friend, and a Polander for my mistress.

The

* The Princess of Rohan and he sister.

The RURAL TASTE *of a* LONDON TRADESMAN'S WIFE HUMOROUSLY EXPOSED.

"SIR,

"NEVER was any poor devil of a husband plagued in the manner I am with the singularities of a wife. You must know, Sir, though her father was a carcase-butcher in White-chapel, though she was educated at a boarding school in Thames-street, and never travelled farther than Bethnal-green, or Huxton, or Hackney, or Newington-Butts; yet she affects such a taste and passion for the country, as would have ruined the patience of all the heathen philosophers put together: every room in my house, from the cellar to the garrets, bears testimony of her rural ideas in some way or other: the leads of my house, and the rails of the windows, are crowded with pots and pans, and vegetables, and ever greens, like the shop of a botanist or seedsman. When I go into the kitchen, I find the light, which is none of the liveliest at best, totally shut out by a range of physical phials huddled together as close as they can stick, and filled with mint, to give the windows a rural appearance. Then, Sir, the dining-room windows, in summer time, are so crossed and crowded with pack-threads fastened like bars from the top to the bottom of them, that if it were not for the French-beans that cluster round the strings, it would enliven my mind with the pleasing imagination of being cooped up in a spunging house. Every chimney-corner is then set out, as it is called, with bough-pots, and not a china jar in my house escapes an ornament from Covent-garden market. I have been, you must know, severely lectured for this week past, for spoiling a charming bed of parsley, as my wife calls it, upon the leads, while I was giving a bricklayer orders to make some repairs to the chimney; and what is still more provoking, upon inquiring for my best wig-box, a few days ago, I was told by the maid, that the box was put to much better use, for that her mistress had sown a small sallad in it of mustard and cress, which would be fit to be cut in a few days. Sir, this passion for the vegetable world is so predominant in my wife's mind, that not a broken chamber pot is free from some cultivation or other: as I hope to be saved, she had some time since a geranum in full blossom, which, to save expence, was stuck fast in a c——e s——l pan; a myrtle in a butter firkin; an orange tree in a washing tub; a tulip in a salt-box, and a young gooseberry-bush in a punch-bowl. Nay, to such a pitch of extravagance does this enthusiastic helpmate of mine carry this gardening taste of her's, that the house was thrown into convulsions three days ago, upon a report that the cat had kittened upon the grass-plot which grew upon the top shelf in the pantry. Then, Sir, to add to my vexation, I have had the happiness to be threatened with an indictment for being a nuisance to my neighbours and the public, as hardly a week passes without some pan or pot tumbling upon the heads of passengers, and doing some mischief or other. If I expostulate, I have no taste; if I threaten, I have no humanity; if I cox her, I have no influence; and if I give way to her, I can expect no comfort. My very bed-room in summer, Sir, is so filled with flowers, that I am in nightly dread of being perfumed to death before morning. Then I never must stir out without a nosegay in my button-hole, because it makes so rural and so countrified an appearance. In short,

short, what with rural smells and rural conversation, rural ornaments and rural nonsense of one kind or another, my patience is quite exhausted: therefore I take this public method of giving my wife warning, that unless there is a thorough reformation in her manners, I am determined to assert some spirit, to turn the grass-plot out of the house at a minute's notice, send the parsley bed into the dust-tub, pack up her shrubbery in an hamper, and restore my wig box to its proper use.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

HOMO.

ACCOUNT *of the* ARRIVAL *and* TREATMENT *of some* SHIPWRECKED OFFICERS, MARINERS, *and* SOLDIERS, *of the* SPANISH ARMADA, *at* ANSTRUTHER.

(From the Appendix to the New Edition of Sibbald's History of Fife.)*

MR JAMES MELVILL, who was minister at Anstruther at the time of the Spanish Armada, in a manuscript account of his own life, which was in the Library at Glasgow, has the following passages concerning it:

The year 1588 is well known in history for the providential destruction of the Spanish Armada. It had been blazed about for a long time, and this Island had found the fearful effect of it, to the utter subversion both of kirk and policy, if God had not wonderfully watched over the same. Sometimes we were told of their landing at Dunbar, sometimes at St Andrews and in Tay, and sometimes in Aberdeen and in Cromarty Firth.

Within two or three weeks after the rising of the General Assembly that year, by break of day, one of our bailies at Anstruther comes to my bedside, but in a fray, and told me a shipful of Spaniards was arrived in our harbour, not to give mercy, but to ask it: that the commanders had landed, and he had commanded them to their ships again, till the magistrates of the town had advised; and they had humbly obeyed.

I got up, and after assembling the honest men of the town, we met in the tolbooth, and after agreeing to hear them, there came to us a very reverend man, of big stature and grace, of a stout countenance, and gray hair'd. After much and low courtesy, bowing with his face near the ground, touching my shoe with his hand, he began his harangue in the Spanish tongue, whereof I understood the substance, and being about to answer in Latin, he having a young man with him to be his interpreter, the youth repeated in good English what the other had said. The same was, that his master, king Philip, had rigged out an army and navy to land in England, for just causes, and to be avenged of many intolerable wrongs which he had received of that nation; but God, for their sins, had been against them, and, by storm of weather, had driven them by the coast of England, and him, with certain captains, being the commander of twenty hulks, upon an isle of Scotland called the Fair Isle, where they were shipwrecked, and as many as had escaped the merciless seas and rocks, had for six or seven days suffered great hunger and cold, till getting the bark they were in, they had sailed from Orkney till they had arrived here, and

* To this Edition of Sir Robert Sibbald's valuable History of Fife are added, by way of Appendix, several curious and useful papers: and the text is illustrated by notes, which discover a considerable degree of learning and research in the Rev. Mr Adamson, the Editor.

and were come to their special friends and confederates, to kiss the king's majesty's hand of Scotland, (here he beckoned even to the earth,) and to find relief thereby unto himself, and the gentlemen captains and poor soldiers, whose condition was for the present most miserable and pitiful.

I answered in short, that our friendship would not be very great, seeing they and their king were friends to the greatest enemy of Christ, the pope of Rome, and our king and we defend not him, nor yet their cause, against our neighbours and special friends the English, could procure any benefit at our hands for their relief and comfort; nevertheless, they should find by experience, that we were men, and so moved by human compassion, and Christians of a better religion than they, which shewed itself in the fruits and effects plain contrary to theirs. For whereas our people resorting among them in peaceable manner, and for lawful affairs of merchandize, were taken, cast into prison, their goods and gear confiscate, and their bodies committed to cruel flaming fire for the causes of religion, they should find nothing among us but Christianity and works of mercy, and always leaving to God to work in their hearts concerning religion, as it pleased him.

This being truly repeated to him by his interpreter, with great reverence he gave thanks, and said he could not answer for their kirk and the laws and orders of it, only for himself, that there were divers Scotsmen who know him, and to whom he had shown courtesy and favour at Cadiz, and he supposed some of this same town of Anstruther. I shoued him that the bailies had granted him licence with his captains to go to their lodgings for their refreshment, but to none of their men to land, till the Over-Lord of the town was advertised, and they understood the king's majesty's mind annent them. Thus with great courtesy he departed.

That night the laird of Anstruther came, and accompanied with a good number of neighbouring gentlemen, gave the general and captains presence, and after speeches in effect, as also received them into his house, and entertained them humanely, and suffered them to come ashore, and ly altogether to the number of thirteen score for the most part young beardless men, silly, tracked and hungred. To them for a day or two the inhabitants gave kail, pottage, and fish. My address to them was like Elijah's to the king of Israel in Samaria, "Give them bread and water." The names of the commanders were Joan Comes de Medina, General of twenty hulks, Captain Patricio, Captain de Legeunetto, Captain de Lastris, Captain de Manrito and Seignior Leizano.

Meantime all the while my heart melted within me for thankfulness to God, when I remembered the prideful and cruel nature of these people, and how they would have used us, in case they had landed with their force against us, and saw much of the wonderful work of God's mercy and justice, in making us see the chief commanders of them making such duty and courtesy to poor seamen, and their soldiers so abjectly to beg alms at our doors and in our streets. Meanwhile they not knowing the wreck of the rest, supposed their army was safely returned, till one day I got instant answers a print account of the wreck of the galleys, with the names of the principal men, and how they were used in Ireland, and our Highlands, in Wales, and other parts of England, the which when I told to the general, he cried out for grief and bursted and great.

This commander, when he returned to Spain, shoued great kindness to a ship of Anstruther arrested at Cadiz.

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He rode to court for her, and highly commended Scotland to his king. He took the seamen to his house and enquired for the laird of Anstruther, for the minister, and for his host, and sent many compliments home. But we thank God we had seen them among us in this sort.

On the GROWTH *of the* FINE ARTS.

(From Arthur's Discourses.)

TOWARDS the end of the sixteenth century, the states of Italy had emerged from the barbarity in which, like the rest of Europe, they had been long sunk. The Gothic tyranny, which had long depressed mankind, had in some measure lost its force. Good police was established over the country, and a free communication was opened among the several territories. At that time, all the most valuable branches of commerce in Europe were carried on by Italians. They trafficked with the kingdoms of Asia, and brought over the productions of India, before its coasts had been explored. Wealth, of consequence, was amassed by many individuals in Italy. The vast sums brought into that country by ecclesiastics, from every corner of Christendom, united with commerce to diffuse opulence every where. Luxury was the natural consequence of plenty; and an example of it was set by two succeeding pontiffs. A demand arose as formerly, in ancient Greece, for the productions of the ornamental arts. Ancient statues began to be dug up; but the quantity of them that was discovered, served only to inflame the desires of the opulent, without satisfying them. Those that were found, served however an important purpose; they became models of excellence for the new artists, whom public encouragement called forth to imitate. The fine arts were not patronised by individuals alone. The principal ecclesiastics had imbibed the taste of their countrymen, and had resolved to procure the richest ornaments for the places of worship. They refitted old churches, or built new ones, at great expence; and employed the ablest sculptors and painters to adorn them with all that their arts could furnish. This period produced the most eminent artists; but the demand was only temporary. The commerce of Italy sunk, in consequence of the improvements in navigation made by other nations. The ecclesiastical revenue was diminished by the reformation in religion, and part of it was necessarily consumed in political negociations. The churches were soon stocked with pictures, which were to remain, with little augmentation, for ages. If Pictures were still wanted, the demand was more frequently for copies than for originals. When the market was shut, the artists disappeared. Academies, were erected to preserve alive the spirit of the arts; but they produced little effect. The pupils copied coldly after the best models; and having no sufficient motive, to make them exert themselves with vigour, executed no originals of eminent merit.

It was about this period too that music began to be cultivated in the low countries, and in Italy. The same love of pomp and magnificence that induced the dignified ecclesiastics to decorate their churches, made them also pay attention to the music performed during the service. They gave great encouragement to performers; and the lasting nature of the office in which they employed them afforded

afforded them security that the same encouragement would continue. Different churches rivaled one another in the excellence of their music, and the people acquired a taste for it. Hence, to this day, the catholic countries have, in general, carried this art to greater perfection than the protestant.

In the subsequent century, the nobility of France were brought from their ancient castles, and were accustomed to a free communication with one another. They resorted to court, and acquired a taste for show and splendour. They spent their revenues, not as they had formerly done, upon a numerous train of retainers; but upon those things, which afforded amusement, or served for ornament. The coat of mail was taken down from their halls, and a picture supplied its room. Instead of tilts and tournaments, they sought after the entertainments of the theatre. A market was opened, where many were disposed to purchase; but the commodities exposed to sale were of small value. Eminent painters, and dramatic writers immediately arose, and supplied the demand with productions far superior to any that formerly appeared, which were bought from them at a correspondent price. The young monarch encouraged the prevailing taste. He and his ministers countenanced every man who had any pretensions to the fine arts. But the countenance of the sovereign could not preserve painting in its glory, after the demand for its most finished labours was over. Poetry, on the contrary, found encouragements different from the temporary favour of the great. It came to a more crowded market than its sister art, and therefore continued in splendour.

Britain cannot much boast of its artists. It was struggling for liberty, at the period when its neighbouring nation was amusing itself with elegance and magnificence. It has been inhabited by an active and industrious, rather than a luxurious people. To this day, the opulent, who are fond of show, spend their fortunes upon political schemes, and have little reserved to bestow upon the productions of the fine arts. There never has been such a demand among them for good statues and pictures, as to be a sufficient encouragement to eminence. Few good artists have been induced to settle among them. They have, however, brought over to this country many capital performances, of foreign masters. They have formed a judgment of excellence in design and composition, by means of the best prints. Though they have had few original painters, they have had many who copied well, and they have encouraged many distinguished engravers.

Perhaps it may not be possible, for a long time, to raise a school of eminent painters in Britain; for it does not seem probable that there will soon be a sufficient demand for their productions. Pictures, considered in the light of ornament, are hardly consistent with the glaring degree of light, which custom requires in elegant apartments, and which greatly contributes to cheerfulness in our northern region. Not only the forms of our religion, but the state of church-patrimony, prevent pictures from ornamenting our places of worship in the same manner as they do in Italy. The few who choose to have galleries of pictures, wish to be possessed of performances which have already acquired reputation, and they purchase them at immense prices. Pictures and statues are not commodities of which the fashion soon alters. The stock of them which has been provided still remains; and till it wear out, the demand can hardly be so great as to encourage vigorous exertions. Besides, a painter at present, who could paint as well as Raphael, would not, for a long time, obtain

the

the reputation of Raphael. There is a reverence that naturally impresses us, when we reflect upon men of established reputation, and makes us heighten in our imagination the merit of their works. Besides, the first performance of any kind is always preferred to any future one, unless its inferiority be very remarkable. A painter, who follows the style and manner of an eminent artist, is considered in no higher light than an imitator, though he produce better performances than he whose style he follows. We do not allow him the merit of invention. The man that would obtain high reputation, must move in a path that has not been trodden before. The academy of arts is a noble seminary, worthy of the royal munificence by which it was founded; but if we may judge of it by other institutions of the same nature, we may foretel, that it will be long before it produce any thing far above mediocrity in painting; though it must, without doubt, educate excellent engravers, and train up designers that will be exceedingly beneficial to manufactures and the mechanic arts.

Though Britain has produced few artists of note, it has given birth to many excellent poets. Poetry has been the growth of every time and country. Its excellence is estimated comparatively. Sternhold was deemed a rare poet by his generation, as well as Dryden in his age. In every country, poetry adapts itself to the taste of the people. In Britain, it has risen to high perfection; even though we estimate its merit among us by a comparison with the best productions of the same sort among the most polished nations. It has not attained its excellence in consequence of royal patronage and munificence; it has been adressed to the public, and from the public it has received its reward. They who have excelled in the elegant arts among us, have not been the humble retainers of a court. They have lived in a state of independence, requited for their labours, like the merchant or the artizan, by those who set a real value upon their works. Abilities and taste never stood upon so honourable a footing; and thus supported, it is to be hoped that without any other encouragement, they may long

" live and thrive,
" Indebted to no prince nor peer alive.

EXAMINATION *of the mistaken Opinion that* IRELAND *and* THANET *were void of* SERPENTS. *By the* REV. MR PEGGE.

From the Archaeologia.

THERE are yet many points in natural history which want to be cleared. It is not certainly known whether the elephant casts its teeth: the bee-fanciers have lately been very generally of opinion, that the working bees are of no sex: but as this is contrary to analogy, or the usual course of nature in her productions, it has been called in question, and with much appearence of reason, insomuch that this matter wants to be better ascertained.

It is partly through irremediable ignorance of the true nature of things, and partly through our oscitancy in not enquiring into them, and considering them as we ought, when we have it in our power, that so much credulity and superstition have arisen in the world.

Not to pursue any further this subject, Solinus writes concerning the Isle of Thanet, " Thanatos insula alluitur freto Gallico: a Britanniæ continente æstuario tenui separata: frumen-

frumentariis campis felix, et gleba uberi: nec tantum sibi soli, verum et alijs salubris locis; nam *cum ip a nullo serpatur angue*, aspertata inde terra quoquo gentium invecto sit, angues necat." And so the island is supposed to have taken its name from the Greek word Σκνάλος, Death. This, however, is by no means the true etymon, since, as Mr Lewis, who lived long there, observes, it does not accord with matter of fact, that the island affords no snakes; and therefore it rather borrowed its name, as the same gentleman suggests, from *dene*, a *fire*, or *beacon*, with which it much abounded.

If you ask how it happened that the isle acquired the high privilege of being exempt from snakes or serpents, or, which is the same thing, was thought to enjoy that prerogative; John de Trevisa, the translator of Higden's Polychronicon, will inform you without scruple, that it was owing to the blessing of St Augustine archbishop of Canterbury, who first landed there, when he came to convert the Saxons. "It is supposed that this Islande, says he, was halowed and blyssed of Sainte Austyn, the fyrst Doctour of Englyshemen, for there he arrived fyrst." This, indeed, is not exactly agreeable to his author, who only says, the island obtained its fertility from the Saint. Trevisa's notion, however, prevailed, being propagated by Caxton in his description of England, and is, at this day, believed by many.

Let us now see how it fares with Ireland; for this is supposed, in like manner, to be void of venomous creatures. "What is most uncommon," says Sir James Ware, "and hardly granted by God to any other part of the habitable globe, *this island does not nourish any venemous creature, not though it were imported into it from another country.*" And this opinion was in fact very ancient, and was thought so indubitable a characteristic of the country, that a controversy arising, as Giraldus Cambrensis relates, whether the Isle of Man belonged to Britain or Ireland, it was adjudged to appertain to the former, because it admitted of venomous creatures. Now as the matter of fact was thus currently credited, so the original cause of it, that their patron St Patrick expelled all noxious animals out of the island, was as universally believed, and that he did it by means of his *staff*. The legend says, that Patrick, on the approach of Lent, withdrew into a high mountain on the western coast of Connaught, that he fasted there forty days, and "that to this place he gathered together the several tribes of serpents and venomous creatures, and drove them headlong into the Western ocean, and that from hence hath proceeded that exemption, which Ireland enjoys, from all poisonous reptiles," and then as to the instrument, Giraldus expressly says, "per quem [*Baculum Jesu*] vulgari opinione, Sanctus Patricius venemoses ab insula vermes ejecit."

Now, what occasion is there for any miraculous operations in these cases? for any superstitious notions, or incredible manœuvres, when the facts supposing them to be real can be so readily accounted for, upon the slightest consideration, from the common course of nature and things? Thanet and Ireland are both of them islands: Thanet was more completely such formerly than at present; the *Venlade*, or *Wantsume*, which separates it from the continent, having been three furlongs broad in venerable Bede's time. Solinus again, as above cited, expressly mentions its exemption from venomous animals, long before St Augustine arrived there, so that the interposition of the saint is manifestly excluded. He notes the exemption also, in respect of Ireland, as is rightly observed by

Sir

Sir James Ware, before St Patrick was born. Wherefore regarding the two places as islands, it seems to be no more than natural, that they should be destitute of noxious animals. It was so in Crete, where Solinus tells us, there were neither wolves, foxes, nor serpents: and in Ebusus, as both he and Pliny relate. Whereupon it may be properly observed, that serpents were absent from Crete for the same reason that wolves and foxes were, because it being an island, they could not get thither of themselves, and nobody would, certainly, be at the trouble of conveying or transporting them. Dioscorides and Apuleius, indeed, contend, that the absence of poisonous animals from Crete was owing to the powerful alexipharmical property of the herb *dittany*, which possessed an extraordinary virtue in that island: but few people, I apprehend, will think that an adequate cause: however, it may be some satisfaction to those that do, to find it matched by the Indian tree called *Parebon*, of which a large piece, according to Ctesias, would *attract* lambs and oxen, and birds, much in the same manner as the Cretan dittany *repelled* the wolves, and foxes, and serpents; so that it was used in fowling.

Venomous creatures are propagated no otherwise than by their own species, (notwithstanding what Diodorus Siculus says of the isle of Rhodes) and therefore one may well suppose, that many other islands in the world, perhaps most of them, may be free from them, as well as Thanet and Ireland, Crete and Ebusus. As to Rhodes, called formerly ὀφιουσα, and any other called by the same name, these are singularities which conclude nothing against general appearance.

I come now to Ireland in particular: the country is extremely wet, and very unfavourable for fostering reptiles of the serpentine kind, which always flourish most in dry and warm climates: for which reason, they never appear here in England till towards the approach of summer. Bede indeed says, Ireland excelled Britain in the serenity and salubrity of its air: but Giraldus Cambrensis, who had been in the country, contradicts him flatly in that, and elsewhere speaks of its being greatly subject to rain, which I presume is the truth.

The result seems to be, that when, in perusing our ancient authors, the learned antiquary meets with narrations bordering upon the marvellous, the first thing to be done, is to examine into the reality of the facts in the best manner he can, and after that maturely to weigh and consider, whether the appearances related are not capable of being satisfactorily resolved from second causes, without having recourse to preternatural efficients and operations: a method of proceeding not only very rational in itself, but which will probably deliver him, in many instances, from much folly and superstition, incidental to vulgar and unthinking minds."

Remarks *on the* word Romance. *By the* Rev. Mr Bowle.

From the same.

THAT the Old French was originally called *Roman* is beyond a doubt, as appears from Pasquier in his Recherches de la France: more particularly, l. VIII. c. 8. "& comme ainsi soit que le *Roman* fut le language courtesan de France, tous ceux qui s'amusoient d'escrire les faicts heroiques de nos Chevaliers, premierement en vers, puis en prose, appellerent leurs ouvres Romans." He advances nearly the same thing in the fifth chapter of the preceding book.

Crescimbeni reciting the several opinions

opinions respecting the name *Romanza*, derives it from the word *Roma*, and tells us, that it means that vulgar idiom which with colonies of Romans passed into Provence, and elsewhere, and was esteemed, even by the barbarians who inhabited those kingdoms, and called *Romano*, and *Romanzo*: and in this they wrote the acts and atchievements of knights; which writings were therefore styled *Romanzi*, or Romances. The termination was most probably conformable to the use of the language of the country into which it was introduced, the radical word being one and the same. These two authorities serve to corroborate what the learned Spanish etymologist *Covarrubias* asserts in the *Tesoro* of his language, to this day called Romance. And he observes, this name is generical, and belongs alike to the Tuscan, to the French, and to the Spanish; in as much as all these three were derived from the purity of the Latin tongue, which the Romans, being conquerors, introduced into these provinces, and which at first the nobles spoke, and wrote. He farther informs us, that the Latin tongue being admitted into Spain, was spoken as in Rome, and that there were men well-skilled in it, who spoke and wrote it with more refinement than the vulgar: but upon the coming in of the Goths it was notably corrupted: that which before was pure Roman was converted into Romance, which is equivalent to its being derived from the Roman.

"In confirmation of what is here advanced, I have to add, that the name Romance was given to the Spanish language, to distinguish it from the Gothic. "El nombre de Romance se le puso a distincion de la Gotica." So speaks the most learned Canonigo *Aldrete*, in his "Origen de la Lengua Castellana," I. II. c. 7. a work replete with various erudition, and copious information, for the philologist. What is also remarkable of this word is, that it never conveys that idea we give it, and means the language in general, or a song. In these two senses only it is used in more than twenty places by Cervantes, in his Don Quixotte, and in both in one page in the 13th chap. of the first part. "En nuestro Romance Castellano—y aquel tan subido Romance y tan decantado." Nor is any other explanation of the word to be had in the Diccionario de Madrid.

The French then having indisputably extended the idea of the word, and first of all appropriated it to the above-mentioned compositions, from them it is most probably derived. Whether or no they were before the *Libros de Cavallerias*, the general name of the ancient Spanish Romances, is foreign to the present purpose. Daniello, in his comento upon the 26th canto of the *Purgatorio* of Dante, corroborates what is here asserted, and is an additional authority, if farther proof were wanting, of what Covarrubias has advanced concerning the Romans.

One branch of the Romansh, of which there is an account by Mr Planta, in the Philosophical Transactions, vol, LXVI. p. 129. is by the inhabitants of the Engadine Grisons, called Ladin; and the whole of it is certainly nothing more than a dialect of this general language. I am induced to make this assertion, from observing an almost exact identity in this with that spoken by the ancient inhabitants of the valleys of Piedmont, upon the confines of the Grisons, of which we have copious specimens in Sir Samuel Morland's history of the evangelical churches of that country. Both dialects of the Romansh, as cited in the oath of Lewis the Germanic, have not a closer affinity to each other than they have to this, being alike clipt and curtailed, as will appear from what follows:

1. Engadine Romansh, called Ladin.

Per

Per amur da Diu, et per il Christian poevel, et nos commun salvament.

2. Romansh of both dialects.

Pro l'amur da Deus, et pro il Christian pobeli et nost commun salvament.

3. Latin.

Pro Dei amore, et pro Christiano populo, et nostro communi salvamento.

In Sir Samuel Morland's extracts we read, "Illi eran mort, e destruit sença perdonament. El salvare son poble. El receoplo baptism *per donar salvament*" p. 106. 7, 8.

If it can be made appear that the language of the vallies was quite distinct from, and utterly unconnected with, either in situation or origin, then might we, did nothing else present itself, admit what Mr Planta takes for granted, that the Romansh has never been used in any regular composition in writing till the 16th century, nor affected by any foreign invasion or intimate connection. But this is really asserting too much. Nor, on a close inspection, does it appear any more to merit the appellation of a distinct language, rather than a dialect, than does the Catalan, which has the same parent stock for its origin, though it be engrafted on the Provençal, or Lemosin, as this seems to be on the Italian and German. The information of Fontanini seems decisive in this matter: that the Romance, now spoken in the country of the Grisons, is also the common dialect of Friulese and of some districts in Savoy. Before I had reflected on the extent and universality of this term, the resemblance of the language of the vallies to the Spanish was so striking, that it induced me to give credit to the account of a Piedmontese, that some Spanish officers at Turin found no difficulty in their comprehending what was said in the *Languedu pays*. And indeed this will be very evident from inspecting both.

To begin then with the Romance of the valleys.

Garde vos de li fals prophetas di qual venon a vos en testimentos deteas.

Spanish. Guarda os de loss falsos prophetas, que vienen a vosotros con vestidos de ovejas.

V. A quest poble honra mi cum labias, malo cor.

Sp. Este pueblo de labios me honra, mas su caracon.

V. es long de mi, ma illi colon mi senza caison, enseiquant.

Sp. lexos esde mi. mas en vano me honorran ensennando.

V. les doctrinas, & li comandement de li nomes.

Sp. doctrinas mandamientos dettomtres.

It were easy to enlarge the comparison, and to shew a still closer similitude in the Castilian, particularly in its earlier state, as it occurs in the laws *de las particlas* which were composed in the thirteenth century; but the above hints may suffice. Another observation may have its use also, namely, that both tongues have several words which radically are one and the same, and which have no affinity with the Latin. I cannot better close these reveries than with the just remark of Monsieur de la Curne de S. Palaye, and in his own words: "Les langues Françoise, Italienne, & Espagnole ont entre elles des traites de resemblance & de conformité si sensibles & si marqués, qu'on ne peut guère etudier l'histoire de l'une, qu'on ne s'instruise en même temps de l'histoire de ses compagnes: je dirois même presque de ses sœurs, si je voulois prendre un parti."

ECONOMICS.

Process for removing spots of Grease from Books, Prints, &c.

AS much of the grease, wax, &c. as possible should be first taken off the paper, (after it has been warmed,) with blotting paper. A small brush, dipped in the essential oil of well-rectified spirit of turpentine made very hot, must then be drawn over both sides of the paper, still kept warm. This operation must be frequently repeated, especially round the edges of the greasy spot: and in order to restore the whiteness to the paper, after the grease is removed, another brush must be dipt in spirit of wine and drawn over the spot. This process, while it completely removes the grease, &c. will not injure either common ink, or printers ink.

Receipt for Liquid Blacking, which will not soil in the smallest degree.

Four ounces of ivory black,	L.	0	0 5
Four ounces of treacle -		0	0 2
One ounce of the oil of vitriol,	0	0	2
Half an ounce of sweet oil,		0	0 1
One quart, or bottle, of beer,	0	0	2
Total,	0	1	0

The ivory black and treacle must be first well mixed, then the two oils added; and lastly the beer stirred in by degrees. Let the boots or shoes, *after having had the dirt completely brushed off*, be slightly rubbed over with this liquid, and brushed with a polishing brush until dry; but the polishing brush must not be applied before the shoes are dry.

The oil of vitriol is so diluted in this composition, that it has no bad effect on the leather. Strong ale or vinegar is preferable to beer, but the expence is of course increased.

The Cottage Lamp.

The cottage lamp is formed of a match round which a piece of tow is wrapped: the match is then stuck into any kind of grease: as the grease is put on sand, placed at the bottom of a glass, the most rancid oil or grease is deprived of its disagreeable smell. The glass ought to be so deep, that the flame may not, by rising above its edge, become unsteady by the action of the air. An improvement may be made by substituting a *hollow straw* instead of a match, and pushing it through a hole made in the bottom of the glass: the stream of air through the tube of straw renders the light more brilliant. A lamp of this kind made in a small ale-glass will burn twelve hours.

DISTRESSES *of a* MODEST MAN.

I Labour under a species of distress, which I fear will at length drive me utterly from that society, in which I am most ambitious to appear: but I will give you a short sketch of my origin and present situation, by which you will be enabled to judge of my difficulties.

"My father was a farmer of no great property, and with no other learning than what he had acquired at a charity-school; but my mother being dead, and I an only child, he determined to give me that advantage which he fancied would have made him happy, viz. a learned education. I was sent to a country grammar school, and from thence to the university, with a view of qualifying for holy orders. Here, having but small allowance from my father, and being naturally of a timid and bashful disposition, I had no opportunity of rubbing off that native awkwardness which is the fatal cause of all my unhappiness, and which I now begin to fear can never be amended. You must know that in my person I am tall and thin, with a fair complexion, and light flaxen hair: but of such extreme susceptibility of shame, that on the smallest subject of confusion, my blood all rushes into my cheeks, and I appear a perfect full-blown rose. The consciousness of this unhappy failing made me avoid society, and I became enamoured of a college life; particularly when I reflected that the uncouth manners of my father's family, were

were little calculated to improve my outward conduct: I therefore had resolved on living at the university, and taking pupils, when two unexpected events greatly altered the posture of my affairs, viz. my father's death, and the arrival of an uncle from the Indies.

"This uncle I had very rarely heard my father mention, and it was generally believed that he was long since dead, when he arrived in England only a week too late to close his brother's eyes. I am ashamed to confess, what I believed has been often experienced by those, whose education has been better than their parents, that my poor father's ignorance, and vulgar language, had often made me blush to think I was his son; and at his death I was not inconsolable for the loss of that, which I was not unfrequently ashamed to own. My uncle was but little affected, for he had been separated from his brother more than thirty years, and in that time he had acquired a fortune which he used to brag would make a nabob happy; in short, he had brought over with him the enormous sum of thirty thousand pounds, and upon this he built his hopes of never-ending happiness. While he was planning schemes of greatness and delight, whether the change of climate might affect him, or what other cause I know not, but he was snatched from all his dreams of joy by a short illness of which he died, leaving me heir to all his property. And now, Sir, behold me at the age of twenty-five, well stocked, with Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, possess'd of an ample fortune, but so awkward and unversed in every gentleman-like accomplishment, that I am pointed at by all who see me, as the wealthy learned clown.

"I have lately purchased an estate in the country which abounds in (what is called) a fashionable neighbourhood; and when you reflect on my parentage and uncouth manner, you will hardly think how much my company is courted by the surrounding families, especially by those who have marriageable daughters;) from these gentlemen I have received familiar calls, and the most pressing invitations, and though I wished to accept their offered friendship, I have repeatedly excused myself, under the pretence of not being quite settled: for the truth is, that when I have rode or walked with full intent to return their several visits, my heart has failed me as I approached their gates, and I have frequently returned homeward, resolving to try again to-morrow.

"However, I at length determined to conquer my timidity, and, three days ago, accepted of an invitation to dine this day with one, whose open, easy manner, left me no room to doubt a cordial welcome. Sir Thomas Friendly, who lives about two miles distant, is a baronet, with about two thousand pounds a year estate joining to that I purchased; he has two sons, and five daughters, all grown up, and living with their mother and a maiden sister of Sir Thomas's, at Friendly-Hall, dependent on their father. Conscious of my unpolished gait, I have for some time past taken private lessons of a professor, who teaches "grown gentlemen to dance:" and tho' I at first found wonderous difficulty in the art he taught, my knowledge of the mathematics was of prodigious use, in teaching me the equilibrium of my body; and the due adjustment of the centre of gravity to the five positions. Having now acquired the art of walking without tottering, and learned to make a bow, I boldly ventured to obey the baronet's invitation to a family dinner, not doubting but my new acquirements would enable me to see the ladies with tolerable intrepidity! but alas! how vain are all the hopes of theory, when unsupported by habitual practice. As I approached the house, a dinner-bell alarmed my fears lest I had spoiled the dinner by want of punctuality; impressed with this idea, I blushed the deepest crimson, as my name was repeatedly announced by the several livery servants who ushered me into the library, hardly knowing what or whom I saw: at my first entrance, I summoned all my fortitude, and made my new-learned bow to Lady Friendly. But unfortunately in bringing back my left foot to the third position, I trode upon the gouty toe of poor Sir Thomas, who had followed close at my heels, to the nomenclator of of the family. The confusion this occasioned in me is hardly to be conceived, since none but bashful men can judge of my distress, and of that description the number I believe is very small. The baronet's politeness by degrees dissipated my concern; and I was astonished to see how far good breeding could enable him to suppress his feelings, and to ap-

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pear with perfect ease after so painful an accident.

"The cheerfulness of her Ladyship, and the familiar chat of the young ladies, insensibly led me to throw off my reserve and sheepishness, till I at length ventured to join in conversation, and even to start fresh subjects. The library being richly furnished with books, in elegant bindings, I conceived Sir Thomas to be a man of literature, and ventured to give my opinion concerning the several editions of the Greek Classics, in which the baronet's opinion exactly coincided with my own. To this subject I was led, by observing an edition of Xenophon in sixteen volumes, which (as I had never before heard of such a thing) greatly excited my curiosity, and I rose up to examine what it could be: Sir Thomas saw what I was about, and (as I suppose willing to save me trouble,) rose to take down the book, which made me more eager to prevent him, and hastily laying my hand on the first volume, I pulled it forcibly out; but lo! instead of books, a board, which by leather and gilding had been made to look like sixteen volumes, came tumbling down, and unluckily pitched upon a Wedgwood ink-stand on the table under it. In vain did Sir Thomas assure me there was no harm: I saw the Ink streaming from an inlaid table on the Turkey carpet, and scarce knowing what I did, attempted to stop its progress with my cambrick handkerchief. In the height of this confusion, we were informed that dinner was served up, and I with joy perceived that the bell which at first alarmed my fears was only the half-hour dinner-bell.

"In walking through the hall, and suite of apartments to the dining-room, I had time to collect my scattered senses, and was desired to take my seat betwixt Lady Friendly and her eldest daughter at the table. Since the fall of the wooden Xenophon, my face had been continually burning like a firebrand, and I was just beginning to recover myself, and to feel comfortably cool, when an unlooked-for accident re-kindled all my heat and blushes. Having set my plate of soup too near the edge of the table, in bowing to Miss Dinah, who politely complimented the pattern of my waistcoat, I tumbled the whole scalding contents into my lap. In spite of an immediate supply of napkins to wipe the surface of my cloaths, my black breeches were not stout enough to save me from the painful effects of this sudden fomentation, and for some minutes my legs and thighs seemed stewing in a boiling cauldron; but recollecting how Sir Thomas had disguised his torture when I trod upon his toe, I firmly bore my pain in silence, and sat with my lower extremities parboiled, amidst the stifled giggling of the ladies and the servants.

"I will not relate the several blunders which I made during the first course, or the distress occasioned by my being desired to carve a fowl, or help to various dishes that stood near me, spilling a sauce-boat, and knocking down a salt-cellar: rather let me hasten to the second course, "where fresh disasters "overwhelmed me quite."

"I had a piece of rich sweet pudding on my fork, when Miss Louisa Friendly begged to trouble me for a pigeon, that stood near me: in my haste, scarce knowing what I did, I whipped the pudding into my mouth hot as a burning coal: it was impossible to conceal my agony, my eyes were starting from their sockets. At last, in spite of shame and resolution, I was obliged to drop the cause of torment on my plate. Sir Thomas and the ladies all compassionated my misfortune, and each advised a different application; one recommended oil, another water, but all agreed that wine was best for drawing out the fire, and a glass of sherry was brought me from the sideboard, which I snatched up with eagerness: but, oh! how shall I tell the sequel! whether the butler by accident mistook, or purposely designed to drive me mad, he gave me the strongest brandy, with which I filled my mouth, already flayed and blistered: totally unused to every kind of ardent spirits, with my tongue, throat, and palate as raw as beef, what could I do? I could not swallow, and clapping my hands upon my mouth, the cursed liquor squirted through my nose and fingers like a fountain all over the dishes, and I wss crushed by bursts of laughter from all quarters. In vain did Sir Thomas reprimand the servant, and Lady Friendly chide her daughters, for the measure of my shame and their diversion was not yet complete. To relieve me from the intolerable state of perspiration which this accident had caused, without considering what I did, I wiped my face

face with that ill fated handkerchief, which was still wet from the consequences of the fall of Xenophon, and covered all my features with streaks of ink in every direction. The baronet himself could not support this shock, but joined his Lady in the general laugh; while I sprung from the table in despair, rushed out of the house, and ran home in an agony of confusion and disgrace which the most poignant sense of guilt could not have excited.

"Thus, without having deviated from the path of moral rectitude, I am suffering torments like a "goblin damn'd." The lower half of me has been almost boiled, my mouth and tongue grill'd, and I bear the mark of Cain upon my forehead; yet these are but trifling considerations, to the everlasting shame which I must feel, whenever this adventure shall be mentioned. Perhaps by your assistance, when my neighbours know how much I feel on the occasion, they will spare a bashful man, and (as I am just informed my poultice is ready) I trust you will excuse the haste in which I subscribe myself yours, &c.

Books *and* Pamphlets *published in* London *in January* 1804.

Biography.

SKETCHES of the Lives and Characters of eminent English Civilians; with an Enumeration of the whole Series of Academic Graduates admitted into the College of Advocates for nearly three Centuries past, 4s. sewed. The profit on this publication will be given to some of the poor inhabitants of Castle Baynard ward.

Memoirs of the Life of Dr Darwin, from his Settlement at Litchfield, to his removal to Derby: with Anecdotes of his Friends, and Criticisms on his Writings, By Ann Seward. 8vo.

Commercial.

The Trader's and Manufacturer's Compendium; containing an Account of the Laws and Regulations relative to Trade; the Commodities exported and imported to and from the principal Ports of the World; the Customs of the City of London; Forms of the most useful instruments used in Trade; Police Regulations, Weights, Measures, Taxes, Stamps, Postages, &c. By J. Montefiore. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. boards.

A Practical Book of Customs upon all Foreign Articles, with the Excise universally; exhibiting the Consolidations of the two Duties with the imposing Laws, and the Drawbacks allowed. Also, the Duties Outwards, Bounties, and Allowances, the Countervailing Duties between Great Britain and Ireland reciprocally; the Duties Coastways; the Quarantine, Tonnage, and London Dock Duties, and every Alteration and Addition till the 5th of September, 1803. With Tables of Salvage, Bailage, Levant and Russia Dues, West-India Dock Rates, &c. By James Mascall. 8vo. 14s. boards.

Education.

Thoughts on the Education of those who imitate the Great, as affecting the Female Character, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

History.

The History of the War between Great Britain and France. By John Young, D. D. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. boards.

The History of Free Masonry; with an Account of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and an Appendix of original Papers. By Alexander Lawrie. 8vo. 7s. 6d, boards.

Law.

Peake's Compendium of the Law of Evidence. 8vo. 6s. 6d. boards.

Reports of Cases determined in the Time of Lord Chancellor Eldon. Vol. VII. Containing from Easter Term to the Sittings after Trinity Term inclusive, 42 Geo. III. 1l. 3s. boards.

Military.

An Explanation of all the Acts of Parliaments relative to Volunteer Corps, in an Opinion given by the Honourable Thomas Erskine. 6d.

A Delineation of the probable Mode of Operations of the French Armies for the Conquest of the British Empire.

Miscellanies.

Vol. IV. of the Biographical Dictionary: containing a Chronological Account, alphabetically arranged, of the most curious, scarce, useful, and important Books, in all Departments of Literature, which have been published in Latin, Greek, and other Foreign Languages; including the Whole of Dr Harwood's View of the Classics, with Biographical Anecdotes of Authors, Printers, and Publishers, &c. 12. price 6s. each, or Royal Paper, 9s.

The Imperial Review; or, London and Dublin Literary Journal, No. 1. (To be continued regularly on the last Day of every Month.

The Post-Office Annual Directory for 1804, 2s. 6d. sewed. 3s. bound; or with the Coach and Carrier's Guide, 3s. 6d. sewed. 4s. bound.

A short Account of certain notable Discoveries in History, Science, and Philology contained

contained in a recent Work, entitled, Elements of General knowledge, &c." 1s.

The New Annual Register for the Year 1802. To which is prefixed, the History of Knowledge, Learning, and Taste, in Great Britain, during the Reign of James II. Part I. 13s. 6d half bound.

M. Porcius Cato, concerning Agriculture. Translated by the Rev. T. Owen, M. A. 8vo. 4s. sewed.

Addresses to Young Men, by Joshua Toulmin, D.D. 12mo. 3s. sewed.

Natural History.

Testacea Britannica; or, Natural History of British Shells; embellished with Figures. By George Montagu, F.L.S. Vol. I. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

The Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds; with Plates. By George Shaw, M.D. &c. No. I. (To be comprised in 42 Weekly Numbers.) 1s. 6d. or coloured 2s. 6d.

Novels.

The Labyrinth of Corcira, &c. By G. A. Graglia. 2 vols. 12mo.

The Watch Tower: or, the Sons of Ulthona. An Historical Romance. By T. J. Horsley Curteis. 5 vols. 12mo. 1l. 5s. boards.

Philosophy.

The Works of Plato translated from the Greek; Nine of the Dialogues by the late Floyer Sydenham, and the Remainder by Thomas Taylor; with occasional Corrections of Mr Sydenham's Translations; together with Copious Notes by the latter Translator, in which the Substance is given of nearly all the existing Greek Manuscript Commentaries on the Philosophy of Plato, and a considerable Portion of such as are published. 5 vols 4to. 10l. 10s. boards.

Poetry.

Christmas Holidays. By Henry Whitfield, M.A 6d.

The Wild Wreath; dedicated (by Permission) to her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. By M. E. Robinson. With beautiful Engravings. 12mo.

Sir Rambert; or, the French Royalist, 12mo. 4s. sewed.

Political.

A View of the relative Situation of Mr Pitt and Mr Addington, previous to, and on the Night of Mr Pullen's Motion. By a Member of Parliament. 3s.

A Vindication of Mr Pitt, for having moved the previous Question, on the Motion of Colonel Pullen; with a View of that Statesman's Conduct from that Period to the present. 1s. 6d.

Rassurez Vous; or, the Improbability of an Invasion, and the Impossibility of its Success demonstrated. 1s. 6d.

Observations on the Temper and Speech of the Irish Nation at the present Crisis. By John Pratt Winter, Esq. 1s.

Political Economy.

The Principles of Taxation; or, Contribution according to Means: in which it is shewn, that if every Man pays in Proportion to the Stake he has in the Country, the present System of Taxation, the Customs, and the Excise, may be abolished, and the National Debt easily paid off. By William Frend, Esq. 1s. 6d

The Twentieth Report for bettering the Condition of the Poor. 1s.

Theology.

A Sermon preached on the late Fast Day, at Hatton: By Samuel Parr, L.L.D. 2s.

Two Sermons delivered at Renfrew, October the 20th, being the Day appointed for a General Fast in Scotland; with a particular Address to the People; by the Rev. Thomas Burns, 8vo, 39 pages.

Topography.

Select Views of London and its Environs: containing a Collection of highly-finished Engravings; accompanied by Descriptions of such Objects in the Metropolis, and the surrounding country, as are most remarkable. No. I. (To be continued Monthly.) 5s.

The History of the Parish and Castle of Wressle, in the East Riding of the county of York; by J. Savage. 8vo. 2s.

Travels.

Travels in Germany, Holland, Flanders, and France, to Paris: with numerous Particulars relative to the State of that Capital, its Festivals, Literature, Characters, Fine Arts, Theatres, Gardens, Institutions, Architecture, and especially the Manners of the People. By Thomas Holcroft. 2 elegant vols, 4to. Decorated with a great Number of Vignettes, with a separate Atlas of large and splendid Engravings, representing the principal Objects and Buildings in Paris, 8l. 8s. boards; or, with the Plates reduced in Size, and folded in the Volumes, 5l. 5s. boards.

Veterinary.

A new Edition, revised and corrected, in 8vo. of An Inquiry into the Structure, &c. of the Horse; illustrated with Plates. By Richard Lawrence, Vet. Surgeon. 1l. 1s. boards.

Voyages.

An Account of the Pelew Islands. By George Keate, Esq. A new Edition, with 5 additional Plates. To which is added, a Supplement, compiled from the Journals of the Panther and Endeavor, two vessels sent to those islands, 1790. By J. P. Hopkin, M.A. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards. The Supplement and additional Prints, separately, 15s. boards.

Literary *and* Scientific Notices.

THE copy of PARADISE REGAINED, prepared for the press by the late T. Warton, and which has been long considered as irrecoverably lost, is fortunately discovered among the papers of his deceased brother, and now placed in the hands of Mr TODD, to be employed in the next edition of Milton.

Mr BARROW is about to publish a second Volume of his Travels into the interior of Southern Africa, and an account of his Travels in China.

BECK is preparing for the press a new edition of Sophocles, in 3 vols. 4to.

HEYNE has in the press a new edition of Virgil. It will be sold at a moderate price, and be comprised in 4 Vols.

Captain BROUGHTON's Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, in the course of which he examined and surveyed the coast of Asia, from the latitude 35 deg. N, to the latitude 52 deg. N. the island of Insu, and the N. S. and E. coasts of Japan, with the coast of Corea, will appear very soon, with Charts, engraved from the Author's drawings under the direction of Mr Arrowsmith.

Mr WARBURTON's Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military History of the city of Dublin, will soon be put to the press.

The second edition of Mr BELOE's Translation of Herodotus, with considerable additions, is speedily advancing toa conclusion.

POMONA BRITANNICA, containing a delineation of the fruits of this Country, with their blossoms, leaves, qualities, &c. is preparing by Mr BROOKSHAW.

It is to be published in Numbers, and will commence in March. He is already engaged in a work on Flower-painting.

The magnificent Library of the late Thomas Astle, Esq. is by the direction of his will to be sold in the course of the spring; a collection highly interesting to the lovers of English Antiquity and History.

Mr ASTLE's splendid collection of Saxon MSS: Ancient registers, and other documents, tending to the illustration of our early constitution and history, are bequeathed to the Marquis of Buckingham to be added to his magnificent Library at Stowe.

SCHWICKERT of Leipsic has lately published a work of great importance to the Biblical Student: "Monogramata Hermeneutices librorum N Fœderis, Scripsit C.D. Beckius. Pars prima. Hermeneutice N. Testamenti universa."

Some valuable Manuscripts, comprising various Letters from the pen of Mr RICHARDSON, the author of Clarissa, Grandison, &c. are in possession of his family, and will speedily be published.

An extensive and valuable library of Chinese books has lately been received from Italy by Dr MONTUCCI, and may be seen by the literati on applying to that gentleman at Pancras It is for sale, and consists of nearly twelve hundred volumes, which the learned professor has labelled and arranged under the eight following classics.

I. KUON HOA, or the Classical Chinese Language, as written and spoken at Court by the Mandarines, &c.

II. KIM, or Sacred Books—This class is peculiarly interesting, as many of the volumes are interleaved with MS. interpretations by the Missionaries.

III. Y, or Mythology; containing the rites and superstitions of the Bonzes.

IV. SU, or History.

V. LIU, or Law; containing the Code of Laws; the proceedings of the Siv Fu, or Tribunals. Among these volumes is a manuscript in 12 volumes, containing the Statutes of the Present Tartaric Dynasty *Ta cin.*

VI. SIM *li*, or Natural Philosophy, including the celebrated work published under *Hoang-ho*, about 1400 years after Christ; also Mathematics; singular Plates on all the Branches of Experimental Philosophy; The celebrated *Cheu-pi-kim*, or a Treatise on Geometry, supposed of the age of *Yu* the Great, about 2300 years before Christ.

VII. CA-XU, a collection of Miscellaneous Authors

VIII. ST-JUVEN, or Works of the Missionaries, called by the Chinese, Occidental Literature. This class contains some works of Father *Ricci*, *Alloisius*, &c. and a learned Treatise on Astronomy in 10 vols. with MS. Plates

Dr FOTHERGILL, of the Wester Dispensary, has in the Press a Treatise upon a very singular and painful affection of the nerves of the face, called by certain French writers, and some others, *Tic Douloureux.*

Mr DAWSON TURNER has now in the Press, and will publish in about a month, a small work in Botany written in Latin, and accompanied with coloured engravings: it will be entitled *Species Muscorum Frondosorum Hiberniæ*, and is intended as an Enchyridion of the Mosses.

The Trustees of the British Museum have just purchased Dr COMBS's invaluable collection of early English Bibles, the only complete one in the kingdom.

An Essay, Medical, Philosophical, and Chemical, on Drunkenness, and its effects on the Human body, by Dr TROTTER, of Newcastle, is in the press, and to be published in a few weeks; being a comment on the Inaugural Dissertation *De Ebrietate*, &c. Edin. 1788. This is the first attempt to treat the subject in a scientific form.

Mr

Mr Byerly has in the press an enlarged dition of the Essay on Novel-writing; to which he intends to prefix an Essay on Romances, wherein he proposes to examine the merits of Mr D'Israeli's Essay on that subject.

The second edition of Mr David Wakefield's Essay upon Political Economy is in the Press, and will make its appearance early in March.

The Bedfordian gold medal will be presented to the author, who shall, before November 1804, produce to the Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, &c. the best essay, founded on practical experience, on the nature and properties of manures, and the mode of preparing, and applying them to various soils; in which essay shall be pointed out the best and cheapest manner of collecting and preparing the different kinds of manures, and of the state, season, and quantity, in which they should be applied.

Mr Joseph Hudnart has invented an instrument, which he denominates the Station Pointer, for readily ascertaining the situation of the observer, after having determined the angular position of three known objects.

The Lectures of the celebrated anatomist Boeger upon the diseases of the Bones, have been reduced to a systematic treatise by Richeraud; and will shortly appear in an English dress.

Bertholiet has lately published at Paris an interesting work upon the Laws of Chemical affinity; a translation of which will be published early in the present month, from a copy transmitted from the author.

M. Guer has just published at Paris a work entitled *Considerations sur les Finances*, the object of which is to shew the fallacy of the theories advanced and defended by the French economists.

Professor Berard, teacher of the French, Italian, and Spanish languages, in St John's college, at Hamburgh, has finished his practical Teacher of the Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, English, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Russian, and Polish! by means of which any person may acquire those languages without a teacher, and merely by the examples on their rules of construction.

SCOTCH LITERARY NOTICES.

The Memoirs of the affairs of Scotland, containing a full and impartial account of the revolution in that Kingdom in the year 1567, commonly called Crawfurd's memoirs, are about to be published from a copy of the original MS. in the Advocates Library.

David Crawfurd of Drumsoy, Queen Anne's Historiographer for Scotland, first published these memoirs in London 1706. He informs us, in the preface, that he had the substance of them from an ancient MS. of an anonymous author, who lived in the very times in which he wrote; he acknowledges that, "he has changed both method and style, and that he compared this his principal Author with Spottiswood, Melvill, and Camden." He has also supplied from these Authors what he deemed defective in the anonymous author, and in short, altered and intermixed the original MS. in such a manner, that it has certainly in his hands lost that genuineness which alone can stamp value on the contemporary memoirs of past times.

Mr Crawfurd's work was reprinted at Edinburgh, 1753, under the superintendence of Mr Walter Goodal, who corrected the errors of the London Edition, but made no attempt to restore it to its original purity, by freeing it from the additions and alterations of Crawfurd, although the fidelity of Crawfurd's edition had already been impeached.

A Copy of the original MS. in the Advocates Library will be strictly and closely followed, not only with respect to method, but also in phraseology and orthography, in the work which is about to appear, so that it will be in fact, a publication of the original memoirs, not a new edition of Crawfurd's work.

Mr James Laskey will speedily put to the press a Translation of F. B. Lamarck's systeme des Animaux sans Vertebres. The National Museum of Natural History at Paris is arranged according to this System. Mr Laskey is also preparing a new Elementary Treatise on Chonchology.

Mr George Don, A.L.S. Lond. Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, is preparing for publication the First Fasciculus of a "*Herbarium Britannicum*, or "Collection of Dried British Plants, with "their appropriate names, according to Dr "Smith's Flora Britannica, with the Synonymes of Hudson, Lightfoot, Withering, "&c; and the particular *habitats* annexed." We understand that the editor intends also to prepare a separate *Fasciculus* of the *British Gramina*, with remarks on their culture;—a publication that may prove very useful to the agriculturist.

In the press and will be published in March, a volume of Sermons, by Dr Martin, Monimail; the Volume will be printed elegantly, at the Cupar Press. It will contain the sermons preached after the interment of the late Earl and Countess of Leven and Mellvile, with a selection of other Discourses on important subjects.

POETRY

Poetry.

REFLECTIONS ON A SUNDAY MORNING'S WALK.

ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND.

———balm of hurt minds.—
Prime nourisher in life's feast.

MACBETH.

ON that blest day, when weekly labour ends,
When trade unchains her slaves, her whip suspends,
I left the stifled city's smoky bounds,
Where pity bleeds from never-closing wounds;
Where beauty, doom'd by poverty to die,
Bends o'er the hated task her languid eye;
There childhood, early victim to despair,
In sad maturity of thoughtful care,
All the long day immur'd in dusty cells,
Breathing disease, with pain and sorrow dwells.

On such dark thoughts, with downward looks intent,
Forth to the fields my wand'ring steps I bent;
Pensive and slow I walk'd; but now the gale,
Brushing the hawthorn blossoms from the vale,
Breath'd sweet around, and on my temples stray'd;
The landscape smil'd, in purest green array'd;
Each insect, bird, and beast, in gambols play'd.
The gen'ral pleasure seiz'd me as I stood,
My thoughts on evil fix'd, return'd to good.
I blest th' unseen hand that sooth'd my care,
And shed a healing balsam in the air;
That made each sympathetic joy we prove,
A spring of kindness, and a bond of love.

Yet shall we say, that with impartial skill
Nature has pois'd the scales of good and ill?
Behold the man, whom hourly tumults leave
No space for joy, and hardly time to grieve,
In love with solitude, yet forc'd all day
To elbow through the croud his breathless way;
Still harras'd with new cares from sun to sun,
Fancy's fair dreams cut short e'er well begun;
Despising lucre yet for lucre's sake
Condemn'd to labour till his fingers ache!
With slavish pen to drudge in ceaseless toil,
And waste on sordid thoughts the midnight oil.
Unhappier yet, in secret doom'd to feel
The glow of shame, or blushing to reveal;
Of moral pride to bow the lofty head,
Oh! guilt inglorious! not for wealth, but bread;
Oblig'd to dun, and fawn, and lie, and swear,
And count an oath a trifle light as air;
To such a man, what boon has nature giv'n,
What recompence, to make the balance even?

Yet here, even here, is nature's bounty shown;
The wrong is fortune's, the redress her own.
Full well she knew the baseness of mankind,
What various woes assail the tender mind,
That, like a wild flower mid the ripening corn,
By peasant hands is rudely pluck'd and torn;
And form'd the country with mysterious art,
One great asylum for the human heart.
The sufferer, here releas'd from city strife,
Imbibes new patience for the ills of life;
Nobly erect beneath the frown of fate,
He views the world with sorrow, not with hate;
And calmly weighing luxury with health,
The pride of feeling, with the pomp of wealth,
Returns appeas'd, nor writhing calls again,
The power of dulness to protect from pain.

Yet think, my friend, how vain were nature's care,
Her waving groves and blossom-scented air,
Her fields with verdure green, or gay with flow'rs,
Did not religion make these blessings ours?
What boots it to the wretch, who, sunk in mines,
Of central depth, in midnight darkness pines,
That o'er his head the glancing sun-beams play,
Or long remember'd moonlights softer ray?
Did no sweet interval of rest and peace,
No stated breathing-time and short release,
Break the sad dulness of this irksome scene,
And chear with hope the tedious time between,
Nature might give her embryos to the waves,
And leave the sleeping flow'rets in their graves;

Feb. 1804.

No

No eye undimm'd with tears, nor heart at ease,
For rural grace and simple charms to please.

Have you not seen a youth, whose lib'ral mind,
For brighter hopes and higheraimsdesign'd,
Was snatch'd from science, by a hapless doom,
To plod with traffic in his dungeon gloom?
Wak'd from the sullen lethargy of grief,
That seeks entire despair, and spurns relief,
Alarm'd he sees the wings of dulness spread
To wrap for ever his devoted head;
And dead to hope, yet still alive to shame,
Defrauds of needful rest his weary frame;
Struggling with sleep and whelming cares, to save
Some wrecks of knowledge from oblivion's wave.
In vain! in vain! no efforts can controul
The creeping torpor that subdues his soul.
As some lost mariner who strives to hail,
Stretch'd on the billowy deep, a passing sail;
While swift before the wind the vessel flies,
Unseen his signals, and unheard his cries;
And oft despairs, but still renews the strife,
Upheld by buoyant hope and love of life:
At length he sinks, no friendly succournear,
The knell of death resounding in his ear:
So sinks the mind with noblest ardour fraught,
When labour presses down the spring of thought.
Around his couch no wonted visions smile;
Deep are the slumbers of the sons of toil.
Imagination, that in happier days,
Still as declining reason veil'd his rays,
Rose like the queen of heaven with brow serene,
And threw a trembling radience o'er the scene,
No more shines forth amid the clouds of night,
Or sheds a broken melancholy light.

Welcome then, Sunday! to the wretched given;
A boon to misery, most worthy heav'n!
A resting-place beside life's weary road,
To ease the groaning pilgrim of his load;
To raise his drooping head, surcharg'd with years,
And give him time to wipe away his tears.
By labour brutalized, the people then
Start up, and re-assume the shape of men;
To social bliss unlock the feeling heart,
And for a time perform a human part.
The soul athirst for knowledge takes her fill,
And drinks from learning's antique vase at will.
The banish'd worshipper at nature's shrine,
Again admitted, views her face divine;
And hears her soothing, soft, maternal voice,
Bid him go forth, and in her smile rejoice.
Glad he obeys, and wandering far and wide,
Follows some wooded stream's descending tide;
Or climbs where yon clear ridgy summits rise,
With sharp blue edge, along the northern skies,
To some bold peak, superior and alone,
To swiftest wing and wildest foot unknown;
Whence the strain'd eye withwonder stoops to trace,
The insect dwelling of the human race.

PETER AND BETTY.

P. GOOD morrow, Betty, where so far away,
Trust me, thou look'st exceeding pale to-day.
B. Pale, Peter! hadst thou been with me last night,
Thy coward heart had quak'd yet with the fright.
P. Mercy defend us all! what hast thou seen,
A troop of goblins with their fairy queen?
B. Goblins and fairies oft I've seen them pass,
And mark'd their circle on the wither'd grass;
There the poor cattle never sincehave fed—
Our brinded Matty snuffs and turns her head:
I've oft been pinch'd in bed both black and blue,
Nay once I found a sixpence in my shoe:
I've cross'd the church-yard when the clock struck one,
And from the charnel house have snatch'd a bone;
And once at dark hour, coming from the fair,
Saw grazing in the croft a headless mare:
But such a fearful sight till now—so awful!
Peter, I scarce can think their learning lawful.
P. Ah! how these college youngsters love to joke,
And try their scholarship on simple folk.
Some are but downright reprobates, I fear,
At very fearful things I've heard them jeer;
They have no faith in charms, nor sense of evil,
Nor fear before their eyes of witch or devil,
But they may rue such bold presumpt'ous play,
And raise ill spirits which they cannot lay:
Then trust me, Betty, they will wish to be
As simple as the harmless babe or me.
B. Nay, nay, of laying him there was no fear,
The parson for that very end was there:

But

But hadst thou seen, like me, the bolts of thunder,
And light'ning, which might split a church asunder;
And heard the wind which whistl'd round our head,
Thy very heart within thee had been dead.
I cross'd myself as I went up the stairs,
Said Ave Mary, and a few short prayers;
Then trembling crept into a darksome nook,
And laid my hand upon the bible book:
Yet when the conjuror came I stood aghast,
Though fearless Sally laugh'd at all that pass'd.
Peter, didst ever see a conjuring man?
P. Never but once, and for my life I ran:—
Twas when my dearest grannam (rest her soul!)
Had lost her silver spoon and maple bowl,—
A present to the cunning man she sent,
To learn which way her hoarded treasure went;
He knew much more, I'm sure, than what was right,
And put us all into a dreadful fright,
B. I'm sure he could not be compar'd with ours,
For his strange figure or his stranger pow'rs.
A gown as pitchy black as night he wore,
And a tall wand, as white as snow, he bore,
Quite to his waist his grizzly beard hung down,
A viper for a girdle tied his gown;
And on his breast he wore a plate of brass,
The seal of Solomon he said it was;
Which made the spirits press to enter soon,
Or sent them, if he pleas'd, beyond the moon:
They durst not but obey, and could not hurt one,
He deals with something wicked I am certain.
He had a pointed hat instead of cap,
And on the top a pois'nous asker sat:
The cap was figur'd o'er with frightful things,
Flames, witches, mermaids, gorgons, dragons, wings!
Besides outlandish scrawls and pot-hooks stuck on.
P. How couldst thou, Betty, have the heart to look on?
B. In short, so strange a habit was he dress'd in,
The Devil himself look'd much more like a Christian.
P. But did he raise him then?
B. ——————He did, I quak'd,
And even Sally like an aspen shak'd.
Strange words he mutter'd, longer than my arm,
And burnt some magic powder for a charm;
Then with a willow-wand a circle drew,
And thro' the window in the spirit flew:
He made him caper, talk by signs, and grin,
And Sally said, he danc'd like harlequin;
Yet bating but his saucer eyes and claw,
A prettier gentleman I never saw:—
Peter, he flew away with me.—
P. ——————What then?—
B. He bow'd, and civilly let me go again.
P. I'd not have been thee for a mine of gold,
And my flesh creeps to hear the story told.
B. He told our fortunes too—one thing he said.
P. What was't?——
B. That thou and I should soon be wed.
P. Believe not, Betty, what that ill one saith,
For in him there is neither truth nor faith;
But hear what I am full resolv'd to do,
I dare not live with such an heathenish crew;
And rather would I starve or beg my bread,
Than stay to see the house fall o'er my head.
Why what a fearful wind this moment roars
I'll never come again within these doors.
You may stay here and boast what you have seen,
I would not live this life to serve a queen;
I never wish to see such quality,
For us poor folks, 'tis making much too free:
Once more farewell, it grieves me to the heart,
Betty, to think that thou and I must part;
But I'll be *honest*, though I'm e'er so poor,
And nail a horse-shoe at my cottage door.

ON THE QUEEN'S BALL,

EDINBURGH, JAN. 18. 1804.

"Ye are spies; to see the nakedness of the land ye are come."

ERE the Consular court burst forth into splendour,
Some women were modest, some husbands were tender.
To the gay belles of Paris, so easy divorce is,
They change their frail spouses, as beaux change their horses,
The soft timid smile yields to amorous glances,
While desires fierce and strong lead down all their dances:
Decorum has fled from their wretched society,
And left in its place the monster impiety,
Love gently complying, the best gift of heav'n,
From the haunts of the gay and the mighty is driven;

While

While the fierce waves of passion so widely are swelling,
That even with the shepherd he scarce finds a dwelling;
All charms are exposed, and the foolish, fond lover,
Has nought but the faults of the fair to discover.
What shapes, what displays, what impudent gestures,
A fig leaf would almost o'ershadow their vestures;
They win your attention by smiling or fainting—
Do, prithee, admire these fine *pièces* of painting;
Such children of nature the profligate warms,
The modest men blush, while they gaze on their charms;
Connubial love shrinks homewarddisgusted,
And fears that no women are now to be trusted;
Whilst all the young men, quite sicken'd with honey,
See so much for nothing, they marry for money.—
Sweet females of Scotland, ah fly from such sport,
'Tis only becoming the Corsican court;
For your virtuous queen would have blush'd had she seen us,
Defiling her birth-day with orgies of Venus.

Emigrants.

QUIN's SOLILOQUY,

On seeing Duke Humphry at St Alban's.

A PLAGUE on Egypt's art, I say!
Embalm the dead! on senseless clay
Rich wines and spices waste!
Like sturgeon or like brawn shall I
Bound in a precious pickle lie,
Which I can never taste?

Let me embalm this flesh of mine
With turtle fat and Bourdeaux wine,
And spoil th' Egyptian trade!
Than Humphry's duke more happy I,—
Embalm'd alive, old Quin shall die
A mummy ready made.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

THE House met agreeable to the adjournment for the Christmas recess.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

Mr Fox stated, that the petition against Sir Francis Burdett, as sitting Member for the County of Middlesex, was irregular, as the petitioners had not stated, that they were Freeholders having a right to vote. Mr Fox moved that the order for taking the petition into consideration be discharged.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, and quoted several precedents in support of his opinion.

Mr Tierney supported the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and observed, that the uniform practice of the House ought not to be defeated by a Quibble.

The house divided, for Mr Fox's motion 24, against it 96.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of his Majesty's Civil List: and for a Committee to consider of a Bill to adjust the difference between the Cotton Manufacturers and their Servants.

The motions were agreed to.

Monday, Feb. 6.

Mr T. Grenville reported from the Committee on the Midhurst Election, that the sitting Member was duly elected, and the petition frivolous and vexatious.

Wednesday, February 8.

VOLUNTEER BILL.

Mr Secretary Yorke, after deprecating any discussions which might increase the clamour raised by disaffected persons against the volunteer system, proceeded to observe, that his object at present was not to alter that system, but merely to introduce a few improvements. The utter impossibility of this country being defended by a regular army must be sufficiently obvious to every person who has considered the great changes which have lately taken place in Europe, the immense power of that state with which we are now engaged in war, and also the great extent of sea coast, (amounting to no less than 2500 miles,) which we have to defend. The united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland most certainly cannot be adequately defended

defended by any regular or militia army that has ever been kept on foot hitherto. Without pretending to say exactly to what degree the regular army of the country would bear to be increased, he must give his opinion generally, that it was not capable of being permanently kept on a footing materially better than it now is. The militia of this country was also, in his opinion, nearly as high as it could be kept up to, with any advantage to the public service. In Great Britain, the number amounted to about 90,000; and in Ireland to 18,000. As, therefore, it was evident that our regular armies and our militia establishment were not sufficient for the defence of the country in the present circumstances of Europe, when the vast power of the enemy is concentered in the hands of one man, whose mind is as enterprising as it is ferocious, it therefore became absolutely necessary to have recourse either to the voluntary exertions of the people, or otherwise to compulsatory services. The number of names which were on the muster rolls of this volunteer army for Great Britain alone amounted to about 420,000 men. The number of persons enrolled under the defence act as the first class liable to be called out, being of those young men between 17 and 30 years of age and unmarried, amounted to something more than 50,000. If, therefore, in round numbers, the effective volunteers are calculated at 350,000, they bear to the first class that proportion which Parliament themselves had pointed out, and exceeded by at least 50,000, the number at which Parliament then calculated them likely to amount to, and which it judged a sufficient substitution for the first class, under the *Levy en Masse* bill. This observation would, he conceived, be a sufficient answer to all that unfounded complaint that had been made against Government, as keeping down the spirit of the people, and repressing their voluntary exertions. In speaking of the actual situation of the volunteers, it appeared that by a late decision of the Court of King's Bench, they have by law the power of resigning. It was never the intention of Government to take away from them the power of resigning, and he had even intended to bring in a clause expressly granting them the privilege of withdrawing. It was his opinion, indeed, that every person enrolled as a volunteer, (and the law was, that every person capable of defending the country was liable to be called out in case of invasion, whether a volunteer or not,) should, in case of being summoned, on the country being actually invaded, then be bound to serve; but he never thought that in the intermediate time they should be denied the privilege of withdrawing. Such a state of coercion would be neither necessary nor politic, for nothing could so much tend to depress the ardour and spirit of the volunteers, as to conceive themselves under such a state of coercion.

One defect of the Volunteer System is, that being in its nature entirely voluntary, it is impossible to expect that military discipline can be carried to such an extent as in the regular army. That man grosely mistakes the subject, who conceives that the Volunteer system can be at all viewed in the same light, or attempted to be put on the same footing with the regular army. I conceive that a great part of this misconception has originated from a natural desire in most of the Volunteer officers to bring their men forward as quickly, and to as great degree of perfection in discipline as possible: they have been exhorted even by Government to do so; but I shall not venture to say, that when volunteers are advanced to a certain stage of discipline, it would be consistent with prudence to endeavour to exert too great a degree of strictness as to their continuing their personal attendance on all occasions.

The next inconvenience stated to belong to the Volunteer system is that of each particular corps having a Committee, by which important matters are determined. From any inquiries I have made on the subject, I find that only some particular Corps have formed such Committees, and only with the intention of attending to and managing their pecuniary concerns. Now let us attend to the nature of this system, and recollect in how many instances the expences of individuals have been defrayed by themselves. Is it then to be wondered at, that such corps should have adopted some measures for the prudent management of their respective funds? Such a method was adopted during the last war as well as the present one. The next point to which I should advert, is the

election

election of officers. I should beg the House to remember, that there is a great difference to be observed betwixt the election of officers on the first establishment of such corps, and afterwards to the mode of filling up vacancies which may occasionally arise in the course of their continuance. Any observer will think that it is extremely natural that men of such a description should be commanded by Gentlemen whom they respect and revere, especially those Corps which are raised in large and populous cities. But how has Parliament acted? The Act itself allows no officers to be elected, except such as are commissioned by his Majesty, being first recommended by the Lords Lieutenants of Counties. It appears if such a claim could possibly be set up, it would be extremely dangerous, and one that ought not to be allowed on any account; so much so that I do not hesitate to say, that if any corps should think fit to insist on any such rights, I should imagine it prudent to advise his Majesty to decline and discontinue the services of such corps altogether. There is another defect, which consists in the irregularity of attendance. This may be remedied by the power of the officer to dismiss those who do not regularly perform their duty, and particularly in attending to discipline. I shall propose to place the exemptions from the army of reserve and militia on an equal footing; and that the days of attendance, in order to entitle the Volunteers to those exemptions, shall be in future, 24 days in the year for the Infantry, and 14 for the Cavalry. When any person means to resign, he shall give notice of it in writing to his Commanding Officer, and if he has arms, shall return them in good order. I shall likewise propose the re-enactment of all the clauses respecting Volunteers, when they shall be called out to meet the enemy. I am confident that the energy and patriotism of the Volunteers will be displayed in future as eminently as it has been hitherto, and that such of them as may have occasion to resign, will, at the hour of danger, rally round their King and Constitution. Having stated this outline, I shall now move for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate, explain, and amend the volunteer laws.

Mr. Sheridan agreed with the recommendation which the Right Hon. Secretary of State had given, to abstain for the present from entering into any discussion on the measure which he had just moved for. He also gave him his thanks for the very candid manner in which he had stated his plan: With respect to the election of officers, if he conceived the Right Hon. Secretary right, he was to understand that the volunteer corps had no claim to electing their own officers, or, in case of vacancy, even supposing they had that right, then they were not to be intitled to recommend persons to supply those vacancies. If the law was to be taken to be decisive on this point, he would wish to be informed from whence that compact of election, or recommendation, could proceed. Many of these corps upon their formation, had conceived an idea that they had the right of electing their own officers, and in some instances they had formed themselves into corps, under the express avowal that they were to do so; but now the Right Hon. Secretary says, that no such permission was given either to elect or recommend. Was this keeping faith with the people? Did his Majesty's Government conceive they were so doing by holding out false promises? It was the very essence and existence of the Volunteer System that perfect faith should be kept; a departure from it would produce the utmost mischief. He would recommend his Majesty's Ministers to go upon the original formation of the plan, in adhering to which, no possible evil could arise, especially, as he had already observed, while the discretion rested with his Majesty.

Lord Castlereagh conceived the Hon. Gentleman had totally misunderstood his Right Hon. Friend, who had laid down as a rule applying to the reduction in the establishment of the corps, what appeared to him the distinction between the corps, when formed into a military body, and in their first enrolment. When once they were sufficiently formed and practised in the use of arms, so as to make a military body, then, in case of vacancy, it was necessary that proper persons should be appointed to command them. With respect to the policy of keeping good faith, certainly it could not be placed in better hands than his Majesty's advised and confidential servants. Undoubtedly, of all things, the principle of good faith was to be adhered to, and in whatever form the offers of service were made, if accepted, those

offers

offers should be fulfilled. But he must deprecate the idea of generalizing that principle, and condemn the practice claimed by many of the corps, of the right of electing their own officers; special circumstances might arise to render it necessary, for the public safety, to use discretion, altho' such discretion might tend to prejudice the violability of public faith.

Mr Whitebread reprobated, in strong terms, the conduct and inconsistency of Ministers, in first desiring the Crown Lawyers to give an opinion on the question of the resignation of the Volunteers,—then writing to the Lords Lieutenants to act upon that opinion,—and now acting quite contrary to it.

Mr Hobhouse expressed his surprise and astonishment that those Gentlemen who found fault with the bill, had not suggested any mode that should be adopted, or advised as to what should be done. The only fair conclusion that he could draw from the speeches of those persons, was, that they thought themselves the only fit persons to advise his Majesty in the place of those who were at present his Majesty's Counsellors.

Dr Lawrence observed, that it was said that the bill was to be passed with a view only to change the number of days from five to twenty-four, and to declare as law what the Court of King's Bench had decided to be law already. This was neither more nor less than saying, that we were to pass an Act of Parliament for the trifling purpose of changing the number of a few days, and of explaining what required no explanation. It would be much more becoming the dignity of the House, and the importance of the question, to take the sense of the whole House, than to slight so great a question by the passing of a little Bill, which, in fact, professed nothing.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, the Right Honourable mover never contended that the regulations he proposed would be perfect. He was aware the plan was of too novel a nature to be made perfect in so short a time since its commencement. His object was merely to remedy such practical inconveniences as had been experienced.—1. Election of Officers; 2. the Power of Committees; 3. the Power of Resignation. As to the second head, it was meant to confine the deliberation of the committees to such objects as had no military character. Government thought the present latitude wrong, and were determined to discountenance it. With respect to the restriction of the power of electing officers, he was apprised that a difference of opinion would come under discussion in the course of the Bill.—Where no distinct compact on this subject existed between the corps and Government, this election was to be discountenanced; but in those instances where there was, as in the case of the old corps, their good faith was to be preserved. He has no hesitation in saying, with respect to the Attorney General's opinion, "that the Volunteers had no right to resign," that his was always different; and neither that opinion, nor the Solicitor General's, though he had a great respect for them, ever had any operation on his. Independent of their opinions, and even that of the Court of King's Bench, had that concurred, there was a good faith that bound both Parliament and Government. He was always inclined to construe the compact by the *bona fide* views and conception of the parties, and hold them binding on Government. Had the Court of King's Bench concurred with the opinion of the law officers of the crown; had policy also been that way, still he should have recommended to Parliament to cancel the decision. "Free agency, (said Mr Addington,) is the grand spring which gives movement, life, and spirit, to the volunteer institution; and its impulse will be irresistably felt should the enemy call forth its energies. Yet I cannot avoid expressing my conviction, that no individual of the volunteer army will exercise that right without substantial and decisive motives. I trust no cause but one of the most imperious kind, will induce any one, in the present crisis, to resign that situation which he so honourably fills in the common defence of the country.—Those who, in the moment of danger, should be guilty of such meanness, will have no alternative but that of being consigned to perpetual ignominy and shame. When Gentlemen allude to the discipline of the Volunteers, they do not treat the subject as they should. Since July their progress has been great and surprising, and their attention to duty, and their ardour, have surprised the most sanguine expectation.

With respect to what has been thrown out

out on the subject of our regular military force, no assertion has been made as to its certain exact amount and extent: and it is obvious that the defence of the country depends upon its diversified force applied to one great object, though in a different manner. I shall, however, undertake to maintain, that in Great Britain and Ireland there is at this moment a greater number of regular troops than has ever been before assembled; and from them, supported by the spontaneous exertions of the nation, we have every thing to hope. The volunteer system is the proudest monument, the most glorious tribute, which a whole people could offer to the Constitution of their country. We cannot, indeed, undertake to make it perfect in all its branches and details; but altho' we cannot in that respect accomplish what is the nearest wish to our hearts, let us cherish it, let us remove its defects as much as possible, let us profit by experience, and let us by all means which are in our power, improve and promote it, as the most glorious testimony the affection of a whole nation can offer to their Sovereign, and to their country! Let us consider how we can strengthen and consolidate it, not merely to enable us to triumph over all the dangers which threaten us at the present crisis, but for the purpose of perpetuating the system, and of fixing the basis so strongly, that it may last for ages, and prove the satisfactory pledge of our security and independence.

The question was then put and carried, and Mr Yorke and some others appointed to bring in the Bill.

Thursday, Feb. 9.

Mr Creevey moved, that the order for the House taking into consideration, on the 1st of March, the Petition complaining of an undue election and return for Stirlingshire, be discharged, in order to the appointment of a more distant day. The Hon. Gentleman assigned as a reason for his motion, that a point of considerable importance, connected with the Stirling election, had been decided by the Court of Session in Scotland, against which decision an appeal had been entered in the House of Lords. That appeal had been ordered by their Lordships to be heard on the 16th of March, of course it became necessary that the order for the House balloting for a Committee on the 1st of March, should be discharged, until the fate of the appeal should be ascertained. He concluded by moving, that the order for the 1st of March be discharged accordingly.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assured the Hon. Gentleman, that he had no objection to the motion. There might, however, be objections by some Gentlemen from that part of the country, and as many of them were not present, he should beg the Hon. Gentleman merely to give notice of a motion, and not to press it at present.

Mr Creevey assented to the propriety of this, and gave notice accordingly.

Friday, Feb. 10.

Mr Creevey moved that the order for taking the Stirlingshire petition into consideration on the 1st of March be discharged—Which being agreed to, he moved that it should be fixed for the 17th of April, which was also agreed to.

Mr William Dundas presented a petition from the landholders and owners of the counties of Lanark and Renfrew, for the renewal of the act for repairing the roads in these counties.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Secretary York brought in the new volunteer bill, which was read a first and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next, and to be printed.—Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Feb. 13.

Mr Wilberforce moved an address to his Majesty, for copies of the correspondence which passed between the Governors of the West India islands and the Secretary of State, pursuant to the Address of the House of the 5th April 1797, relative to the Slave trade. Also an account of the ships and tonnage arrived from Africa at the West Indies, from 5th April 1797, to 5th April 1803. These motions were agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a Committee to inquire into the means for regulating the difference between masters, servants, and workmen employed in the cotton manufactory.—The motion was agreed to.

THE

Monthly Register,

FOR FEBRUARY 1804.

EAST INDIES.

BOMBAY, *Aug.* 16. 1803.

THE war against the King of Candy is a subject on which a well-wisher to the British cause will not be anxious to dilate. It has not, as you may have heard, been so fortunate as was expected.

The Beetle Nut war with the King of Candy in Ceylon has terminated most tragically. Severals of the garrison of Candy have been massacred by the natives, who rose upon them en-masse.

Letters and Papers from Bombay, so late as the 7th of September, are received. A letter of the 6th contains some very important particulars of the war with the Mahrattas.-- It appears that General Wellesley had proceeded with great vigour in his operations against Scindea, and had taken one of his principal Fortresses, called Alemadnaghur, by escalade. The particulars of our loss are not mentioned; the attack was continued for three days. Capt Humberston, and Lieut. Anderson, of the 78th, were killed. This regiment, the 74th, and a battalion of Native Sepoys, particularly distinguished themselves in storming the place. Scindea was closely pursued. It appears that the Bengal Army under General Lake was also in motion to assist the Bombay Army.

The strong Fortress of Alemadnaghur is one of the most considerable in the territory of Scindea, and the very key of his dominions. Scindea calculated with the utmost security that it would have stood a siege of from three to four months, and in that time he believed that he should be able to come to its relief.---The vigour and promptitude of our military operations, however, completely disconcerted his plans. The place was taken in three days by escalade. We have not heard of any superior officers killed or wounded dangerously in this affair.

General Wellesley had joined Colonel Stevenson, and they were in pursuit of Scindea. Our troops crossed the Godavery, and it was expected that they would soon reach Burhampoor, the place to which Scindea had retreated. The Bengal Army was in motion, under the command of General Lake. It had passed the Junina. The first attack will be upon an important post, where General Peron has his grand depot.

Hitherto Holkar has kept aloof from Scindea, and it will not be very difficult to determine him to neutrality, by the hope of sharing in the spoils of his rival.

An important place, Baroach, in the Guzzorat, has been taken by the Bombay troops. Captain Temple, of the 84th, was killed. A great slaughter of the Armies took place, as the affair was decided by the bayonet.

LOSS OF THE CALEDONIA.

It is with extreme concern we have to state the melancholy fate of the ship Caledonia, Capt. Thomas. The Caledonia left Balasure Roads on the 18th of May, bound to Bombay, with the following passengers on board:---Mrs Thomas, Lieutenant-Colonel James Paterson, of the Bombay Military Establishment: Mr Rose, Lieutenant Kennedy, and thirty-seven men of his Majesty's 78th regiment, four women and several children. On the 29th September they had struck soundings, Capt. Thomas was aft on the poop, at eleven o'clock forenoon, looking out for a double altitude of the sun, a smoke was observed coming up the fore hatchway, and a cry of fire. The fire buckets were immediately filled with water, and every precaution taken: but on removing the fore hatch the flames and smoke broke out so rapidly as is supposed to have suffocated some of the people, and the flames raged with such extreme violence as to preclude the possibility of stopping their progress.

progress. It was soon discovered that the fire had communicated generally in the hold, the main and after hatches having been burst open by the violence of the flames. It now became necessary to attend to the preservation of the lives of as many of the crew as their means would admit of. Capt. Thomas, Mrs Thomas, Col. Paterson, Mr Rose, Mrs Joyce, Mrs Fraser, and one child, wife of a private of the 78th, in all fifty-three people, embarked in the long boat. In the pinnace, ten sea cunnies and lascars quitted the ship, seven of whom were unfortunately lost on the rocks when landing. In the jolly-boat there embarked from the ship, the gunner and 14 lascars, four of whom were dashed to pieces on the surf on Malabar Point in attempting to land. The total number of souls on board were one hundred and fifty seven, out of which only seventy-one were saved. We are sorry to add, that Lieut. Kennedy, of his Majesty's 78th regiment; Mr Thompson, the chief officer, Mr Herring, the 2d officer: Mr Collins, the 3d officer; and Mr Cranston the 4th officer, were left on board the ship, and it is supposed must have perished. The preservation of Lieut-Colonel Paterson's life was truly miraculous, having jumped from the window of the quarter gallery, at the time the long boat was dropping astern. The situation of Mrs Fraser may be easier conceived than described, for although she escaped with her own life and one child, she was under the necessity of leaving two other helpless infants to fall victims to the flames. Immediately after the boats quitted the ship the mainmast went over the side, and soon afterwards the ship blew up abaft, having about 14 barrels of gunpowder on board; in a few minutes after which she disappeared. The fire is supposed to have originated from some oil having leaked down upon the gunnies in the hold, and causing a spontaneous ignition.

The following is a list of the people who embarked on board the long boat, and who were landed at Versovah :--- Mrs Thomas, Capt. Geo. Thomas, Commander; Col. Paterson, Mr Rose, Mrs Joyce, Serjeant Major's wife of the Bengal Artillery at Tannah; Mrs Fraser, and one child, a private's wife of the 78th regiment; James Coats, carpenter; Andrew Ker, butcher; Donald Mackay, Serjeant; Finlay M'Rea, Corporal; W. Mayn, Donald Fraser, Robert M'Lean, John Shortland, George Luke. Finlay Mackenzie, John Bowman, Robert Macqueris, John M'Iver, Murdoch Fraser, Christian Constance, Owen Macqueris, Andrew M'Rea, Finley Hervy, and Alexander Mackay, privates in his Majesty's 78th regiment; Bermanne Allemande, sea cunny; Buxo, syrang; 16 lascars, 2 sepoys, and 17 servants, total 53. Government immediately dispatched the Wasp, Lieut. Sam. Snook, in quest of the wreck of the Caledonia, which vessel is since returned after an ineffectual cruize.---

Bombay Gazette.

We have also received the melancholy account of the loss of the Cecilia extra ship, bound to Bengal, on the 9th Jan. in a violent gale of wind; two of the crew only were lost, but it appears almost a miracle how any of them were saved. The vessel having been forced from her moorings in Madeira Roads, her masts were expected to go every moment, and every person on board expected to perish, when the kind hand of Providence seemed to interfere, and guided the Cecilia between two rocks which wedged her in so tight, that for a time she continued immoveable: the surf at this period washed over the ship mast high, and it was with great difficulty that the crew and passengers could save themselves from being dashed overboard, by clinging to different parts of the ship; indeed it would have been utterly impossible, had the vessel been in constant motion at the time. In this hopeless state they were, when the mainmast went over the side, and formed a kind of bridge on to the rocks; the crew seized this fortunate opportunity to quit the ship, resolving to perish in the attempt to reach the shore, rather than continue on board, where their fate was inevitable, should the vessel be driven from her present situation. Providentially, the whole gained the shore in safety, except two persons, one of whom, we understand, was a passenger of the name of Tierney. The Cecilia did not long keep her position, but was driven further among the rocks, and before the next day was beat to pieces, and not a vestige of her to be seen.---Several ships lying in Madeira Roads escaped the dangerous effects of this terrible gale, by slipping their cables and putting to sea on observing the storm coming on.

WEST INDIES.

EVACUATION OF ST DOMINGO.

During an armistice of ten days granted by Dessalines to General Rochambeau, the Negro Chief issued the following Proclamation:

Head-quarters, Haut-du-Cap, (the 27th Brumaire,) Nov. 19, 1803.

The Commander in Chief of the Indigenous Army, to the Citizens Inhabitants of the Town of the Cape.

"CITIZENS,

"Having entered this day into a negociation with the commander in Chief Rochambeau, respecting the evacuation by his troops of the town of the Cape, that opportunity enables me, Citizens Inhabitants, to tranquillize the fears by which you may be alarmed on such an event. The war which we have continued to wage up to this day has no relation whatever to the inhabitants of this unhappy Colony. I have uniformly held out protection and security to the inhabitants of every complexion; and on the present occasion you shall find me adhere to the same line of conduct. The manner in which the inhabitants of every description of Jeremie, Caves, and of Port-au-Prince have been received and treated, afford a certain pledge of my good faith and honour. Let those among you, Citizens, who feel repugnant to leave their country, remain: --You shall experience under my government protection and security, both for your persons and property: Those who may be disposed to follow the French army, are free to do so.

(Signed "DESSALINES.

The President of the Council,

"*Reynoard.*"

CAPITULATION FOR THE EVACUATION OF THE CAPE,

Between John Bligh, Captain of his Majesty's ship Theseus, invested with the powers of J. Loring, Esq. of his Majesty's ship Bellerophon, and the senior Officer of the squadron cruizing before Cape Francois on the one hand, and on the other, Jaques Boye, General of Brigade, Chief of the Staff of the French Army, and Henry Barre, Captain of a ship, Commander of the Naval Forces at St Domingo, authorised conjointly by the Commander in Chief, Rochambeau, Captain-General of the Colony.

Art. I. The French ships of war and merchantmen, which now lie at anchor in this port, shall be delivered up to the English.—Answer. Granted.

II. The Garrison of Cape Francois, embarked on board the ships, as likewise their crews, shall be prisoners of war, and shall be sent to Europe, on condition not to serve until they shall have been exchanged, and that as soon as possible, in order that the exchange may take place without delay.—Answer.—Granted.

III. All the Generals and other Officers are comprised in the preceding article, and shall retain their arms. Answer. Granted.

IV. The sick who are embarked on board the Nouvelle Sophie and of the Julienne, shall be sent directly to France, and the English shall engage to give them every possible assistance to that effect, and also to furnish them with provisions and medicines.—Answer. The crews of the Nouvelle Sophie, and of the Julienne, being insufficient to navigate these vessels to France, the number requisite for that purpose shall be filled up from sailors out of the crews of the other ships, and all the provisions and medicines which may be furnished without inconvenience, shall be so furnished from his Majesty's ships.

V. The property of individuals shall be rigorously respected. The papers belonging to the army shall be given into the hands of the Chief of the Staff.—Answer. Granted.

VI. The American, Spanish, and Swedish ships, on board of which are embarked such of the inhabitants of St Domingo, who shall be inclined to follow the army, and who consequently shall constitute a part of the evacuation, shall be at liberty to proceed to their respective destinations, without being molested.—Answer. Granted; provided it be proved that these ships belong to those nations; and an inquiry shall be instituted to that effect.

VII. The frigates shall sail out under French colours, and shall discharge their guns before they strike.—Answer. Granted.

VIII. The servants of the Officers shall be considered as belonging to the army, and individuals who shall voluntarily embark, in order to follow the French

French army, shall be put on shore on the territory of St Domingo.—Answer, Granted.—Agreed to, and signed on board the Souveillante, at Cape Francois the 30th Nov. 1803.

(Signed) J. Bligh, Capt. of the Theseus.
H. Barre, Captain of a Ship.
J. Boye, General of Brigade and Chief of the Staff,

It was not till the expiration of the tenth day that this capitulation was granted by Dessalines, when he had already obtained possession of Fort Picolet, where red-hot balls were preparing to annihilate, in the port, the remnant both of the military and naval force; and that the English arrived in the Road to sign this capitulation, which saved all these composing it, who were carried to Kingston. A great number, however, remained, although their situations, as well as that of the hitherto free inhabitants, is alarming. Many Whites have been hanged at Jeremie, and among others, M. Menou, Captain of the ship Vigilant, of Nantes; the others, excepting two, have been consigned to prison. Several massacres have taken place at Cayes. At Port-au-Prince, the Whites, male and females, are employed in filling up the ditches, and demolishing all the forts. They have been directed to demolish the houses of the town, and they will afterwards be transported to the post of La Campe, La Grande Riviere, and to the old town of Cul de Sac. Those, however, who have furnished it with money complain that they have received the fruits of their pillage only in bills payable at Paris, and which at Kingston they could not get discounted at a loss of 95 per cent. Bonaparte having refused to pay them. All these Gentlemen are loaded with bills drawn on the treasury at Paris, while at the same time, they are as poor as rats, and without a piastre in their pockets. The principal robbers have sent all their Cash to the United States.

The following Proclamation of the Independence of the Island of St Domingo, has been published by the three principal Military Chiefs:

PROCLAMATION OF DESSALINES, CHRISTOPHE, AND CLERVEAUX, CHIEFS OF ST DOMINGO.

In the name of the Black People and men of colour of St Domingo.

The Independence of St Domingo is proclaimed. Restored to our primitive dignity, we have proclaimed our rights; we swear never to yield them to any Power on earth; the frightful veil of prejudice is torn to pieces, and is so for ever. Woe be to whomsoever would dare again to put together its bloody tatters.

O! Landholders of St Domingo, wandering in foreign countries, by proclaiming our Independence, we do not intend to forbid you indiscriminately from returning to your property: far be from us this unjust idea. We are not ignorant that there are some among you that have renounced their old errors, abjured the injustice of their exorbitant pretensions, and acknowledged the lawfulness of the cause for which we have been spilling our blood these twelve years. Towards these men who do us justice, we will act as brothers, let them rely for ever on our esteem and friendship, let them return among us. The God who protects us, the God of Freemen bids us to stretch out towards them our conquering arms. But as for those who, intoxicated with a foolish pride, the interested slaves of a guilty pretension, are blinded so much as to think that they are the essence of human nature, and they affect to believe that they are destined by Heaven to be our masters and our tyrants, let them never come near the land of St Domingo; if they come hither; they will only meet with chains and deportation; let them stay then where they are; and, tormented by their well-deserved misery, and the frowns of the just men that they have too long mocked at, let them still continue to move the pity and concern of nobody.

We have sworn not to listen to clemency towards all those who should dare to speak to us of slavery: we shall be inexorable, perhaps even cruel towards all the troops who, themselves forgetting the object for which they have not ceased fighting since 1780, should come yet from Europe, to carry among us death and servitude. Nothing is too dear, and every means are lawful, to men from whom it is wished to tear the first of all blessings. Were they to cause rivers and torrents of blood to run; were they, in order to maintain their liberty, to conflagrate seven eighths of the globe, they are innocent before the tribunal of Providence, that has not created men to

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see them groaning under a harsh and shameful servitude.

If, in the various insurrections that took place, some inhabitants, against whom we had not to complain, have been victims of the cruelty of a few soldiers or cultivators, too much blinded by the remembrance of their past sufferings to be able to distinguish the good and humane Land-owners from those that were unfeeling and cruel; we lament, with all feeling souls, so deplorable an end, and declare to the world, whatever may be said to the contrary by wicked people, that the murders were committed contrary to the wishes of our hearts.—It was impossible, especially in the crisis in which the colony was, to be able to prevent or stop these horrors. They who are in the least acquainted with history, all know that a people, when assailed by civil dissensions, though they may be the most polished on earth, give themselves up to all kinds of excess, and the authority of the Chiefs, always but poorly consolidated in a time of Revolution, cannot punish all those that are guilty, without always meeting with new difficulties. But now the Aurora of peace lets us have the glimpse of a less stormy time, now that the calm of victory has succeeded to the troubles of a dreadful war, every thing in St Domingo ought to assume a new face, and its Government henceforward to be that of justice.

Done at the Head-quarters, Fort Dauphin, Nov. 29, 1803.

(Signed) DESSALINES.
CHRISTOPHE.
CLERVEAUX.

(True Copy) B. Amie, Sec.

CAPITULATION OF CAPE FRANCOIS,

Agreed to by General Rochambeau, on the part of the French army, and General Dessalines commanding the Black troops, or, as they are termed, "l'Armee Indigene."

Art. I. The town of the Cape, and the forts dependent thereon, shall be given up in ten days, reckoning from to morrow, the 28th of Brumaire (Nov. 18.) to the General in Chief Dessalines.

Art. II. The military stores which are now in the arsenals, the arms, and the artillery of the town and forts, shall be left in their present condition.

Art. III. All the ships of war, and other vessels which shall be judged necessary by General Rochambeau for the removal of the troops and inhabitants, and for the evacuation of the place, shall be free to depart on the day appointed.

Art. IV. All the Officers, Military or Civil, and the troops composing the Garrison of the Cape, shall leave the place with all the honours of war, carrying with them their arms, and all the private property belonging to their Demi brigades.

Art. V. The sick and wounded who shall not be in a condition to embark, shall be taken care of in the hospitals till their recovery: they are specially recommended to the humanity of General Dessalines, who shall cause them to be embarked for France in neutral vessels.

Art. VI. General Dessalines, in giving the assurance of his protection to the inhabitants who shall remain in the country, calls at the same time upon the justice of General Rochambeau to set at liberty all the natives of the country (whatever may be their colour,) as they cannot be constrained, under any pretext of right, to embark with the French army.

Art. VII. The troops of both armies shall remain in their respective positions until the tenth day after the signature hereof, which is the day fixed for the evacuation of the Cape.

Art. VIII. The General in Chief, Rochambeau, will send, as a hostage for the observance of the present stipulations, the Adjutant Commandant, Urbain da Vaux, in exchanging whom, the General in Chief, Dessalines, will send an officer of the same rank.

(Signed) DUVEYRIER.
DESSALINES.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Dec.* 15.

The Rebels in Romelia are again in motion, and the troops of the Grand Signior have lost a battle against them, and are now obliged to hold themselves on the defensive. One of the Chiefs of the Rebels who had fled to Asia has been taken there, and his head is expected soon at Constantinople.

HOLLAND.

HAGUE, *Jan.* 17.

Yesterday our Council of War publicly passed sentence on Rear-Admiral Story

Story, and the Captains Van de Capellen, and Van Braam, who in the year 1799 gave up our fleet, in the Vlieter, to the English. They are declared disgraced, perjured, and infamous, degraded from their posts, and banished the republic, not to return, on pain of death. These three Officers, it is well known, are in England."

"On Friday the 13th inst. a kind of Earthquake was felt along the Lower Maese, in the villages Vleardingen, and Maesland, and at Rotterdam and Schiedam. It was not a sudden shock, but a slow undulatory motion of the earth, similar to what was felt in Holland at the time of the earthquake at Lisbon in 1755."

ENGLAND.

From the London Gazette, Feb. 7.

Downing-Street, Feb. 7. 1804.

Extract of a Dispatch from Governor the Hon. Frederick North, to the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Columbo, July 8. 1803.

I inclose to you the deposition of a person, stating himself to be an eye-witness of one of the most attrocious acts of perfidy and cruelty ever committed.

Every particular of the narration may not be true, but it appears that Candi was attacked in the midst of a Truce, by the first Adigaar, on the 23d (or I rather believe on the 24th) ult.: that Major Davie, commanding the Garrison there, capitulated on the following day, and that after he left the Fort all the English soldiers who accompanied him were treacherously murdered in cold blood.

I cannot believe that Major Davie would have consented to evacuate on any terms less favourable than these stated in the deposition, viz. of being allowed to proceed with arms and ammunition, and without molestation, to Trincomalee, and that care should be taken of the sick whom he left behind: For the Fort was rendered, in the opinion of most military men, tenable against any force that was likely to be brought against it, and large supplies of provisions had been sent thither in addition to those which Lieut.-Colonel Barbut declared to be sufficient for six months consumption, two months ago.

Lieutenant Huskisson was also on the road from Trincomalee (as Major Davie must have known) with a hundred Doolies, under an escort of one hundred and fifty Malays: and when I heard of the breach of the truce, I ordered Lieut. Colonel Hunter to proceed from Trincomalee with two hundred of his Majesty's 19th regiment, and fifty Malays, to secure the evacuation which (had been it delayed for a fortnight) would have been safely effected.

But what I can still less account for, is, that Major Davie, having obtained such terms, should have consented to lay down his arms, when he must have felt that the person who insisted on such an infraction of agreement, could have no other design but that of murdering him and his men, and when he must, in common with all the army, have known that a corps of Forty Europeans in good health, and of two hundred Malays, might cut their way through any army of Candians to any part of the island.

Indeed Captain Mudge, late Commandant of Fort Macdowal, brought off his men in circumstances of as great difficulty; and a small detachment of twenty-two invalid Malays, fourteen convalescents of the 10th regiment from Candi, and sixty Seapoys under Lieuteuant Nixon, Ensign Grant, and Ensign Smellie, defended themselves in a miserable little fort of fascines, at Dembadenia for more than a week, against an immense multitude collected by the second Addigaar, after they had expended their ammunition, till they were relieved by a detachment of fifty Europeans and as many Seapoys, whom I sent under the command of Captain Blackhall, of the 51st, to bring them down, in which he has succeeded without loss.

Under the oppression of so dreadful a misfortune, it is satisfactory for me to state, that an opinion formed of a spirit of defection in his Majesty's Malay regiment is perfectly unfounded; some individuals of that corps had indeed deserted from Candi, but the great majority, including all Officers of influence and respectability, were staunch to the end.—Those who, after the English were separated from them, were forced into the Candian service, are certainly not blameable, and of those, five have already escaped and arrived here, who say that all the others are ready to follow their example.

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The Princes of that nation, who are settled at Columbo, waited on me, as soon as the melancholy intelligence arrived, to assure me of their regret, and indignation, at hearing that any Malays had deserted, and of their invariable attachment to the British Government.

Deposition of the Lascoryn arrived from Kandi.

Milihanage Joannes, of the Reformed Religion, being duly sworn, deposeth, That the 6th of last month, he was sent along with twelve other Lascoryns, by the Town Major to Kandi: that he passed at Negumbo, where Doolies were put under their charge, and that he arrived at Kandi, after a route of about twelve days, and that the Lascoryns delivered up the Doolies and other stores which were under their charge, to the English Gentlemen.

After remaining there three days, they were ordered to return to Columbo with twelve Doolies, in eleven of which were sick Europeans, and one which contained baggage. These Doolies, with twelve European soldiers, as an escort, passed the river, and stopped upon the opposite side; that the same day he heard a firing at Candy, that a great many Doolies, upon hearing the firing, attempted to pass the river, but were stopped by a Malay sentry.

Several Candians approached the place where the Doolies and the sick were, and fired upon them, which was returned by the Europeans and twelve Malays posted there. They fired till all their ammunition was expended, when the Malays jumped into the river, and the European Officer who commanded the detachment did the same. He does not know what became of all the European soldiers, of whom he only saw three cross the river, and one killed by the Candians. That the Lascars, who served the cannon at that post, threw the cannon into the river, and passed to Candi, and that he followed their example, and escaped to Candi; that he does not know what became of the sick who were in the Doolies.

He went first to the Mandore, where he had been before, but finding many Candians there, he got to the palace, and remained in the Court where the Malay soldiers were. The firing continued until two o'clock, when a white flag was hoisted from the palace, and the firing ceased.

That Major Davie, the Captain of Artillery, an European Malay Officer who spoke Malay, and two or three Malay native officers, went to the Addigaar and returned soon afterwards with an Ola from the Adigaar, which he himself read, importing that the whole might proceed to Trincomalee without receiving any molestation, and that the sick should be taken care of and have medicine given to them until they were well, when they might either go to Columbo or stay at Candi. The garrison set out on Friday, with their arms and ammunition, at five in the evening, to Allungantotte, where they remained all night, exposed to a very heavy rain, he, (the deponent) being with them.

On Saturday morning Major Davie ordered a raft to be be made to pass the river; several Kandians came and demanded Mootoo Sawmy, who they said was not at Kandi. They seized upon him and carried him off. Mootoo Sawmy gave his sword to Major Davie. The Kandians told Major Davie that it was unnecessary to make rafts, as next day a number of Doneys would be procured, in which they might all pass.

Next day, however, Sunday, no Doneys came, and it was proposed to send some person across the river to fasten a cord, by which they might pass: That he, the deponent, swam across the river, and fastened a cord to the other side, after which he returned, but while he was doing so a Candian cut the cord.

Soon afterwards there came an order from the Adigaar to Major Davie, to make his men lay down their arms, and return to Kandi, which after some time they did; that between Candi and Alungantotte, there is a village called Gevantotte, where two cannon were placed, and where the Malays were ordered to separate from the rest, and proceed to Kandi, which they all did, except four native Officers, who remained with Major Davie.

Soon afterwards all the prisoners were taken, two by two, and delivered over to the Kandians, who took them to a little distance and cut their heads off; that they were likewise going to kill the women, but this was put a stop to by order of the Adigaar. Major Davie, and the Captain of Artillery with the

four

four Malay Officers who had not followed their countrymen, were carried off, as he supposes, to the Adigaar. The Seapoys and Bengal Lascars were not put to death. A Malay servant of Captain Nouradin, whom he saw, told him that the two English Officers and the four Malays were with the Adigaar.

Upon Monday he saw the two English Officers, and was told they were to be carried to Hargaro nketti, where the King was. In the evening of that day the Adigaar collected all the effects which the English had left, and ordered the cannon to be fired without ball, as a mark of rejoicing.

That having heard afterwards that the Coolies, Lascaryns, &c. might return, he set out on Friday night, and came to Columbo yesterday evening the 5th of July.

Taken down by me from the interpretation of Mr Jonville and the Mahamodliar.

Columbo, 6th July. 1803.

(Signed) ROBERT ARBUTHNOT.
Chief Secretary to Government.

[*End of Gazette.*]

LONDON.

January 21. 1803.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

Her Majesty's Birth was celebrated on Wednesday.

His Majesty was in good health and spirits, though still lame with the complaint in his foot, which is now pronounced to be a slight affection of the rheumatic gout. It was thought adviseable that his Majesty should not attend the Drawing-room, and accordingly we find that he did not leave Buckingham House, where a vast number of the Nobility, &c. paid their respects to his Majesty before the Drawing-room commenced. His Majesty transacted business with Mr Addington, Mr Yorke, &c. but was not able to go out, on account of his foot being swelled.

In the evening their Majesties entertained about 150 of the Nobility, and Persons of Distinction, with a Concert at Buckingham House. The Company began to assemble between seven and eight o'clock, and dispersed soon after ten o'clock.

The Ladies were all very richly dressed, either in gold or silver muslin, or crape and silver. White satins and sarsnets were worn, and several were attired in magnificent Indian dresses, composed wholly of gold. The Princess Elizabeth wore a head-dress of uncommon richness and elegance, representing the head-piece of Britannia, called a casque, composed of white and silver, interspersed with diamonds and pearls. Her Highness wore in this head-dress eleven white ostrich feathers of singular beauty. The Ladies present (with the exception of a few) wore very large plumes of ostrich feathers; none less than four, and many six and seven. The hair was universally dressed a le Grec. The fashionable shoes were of white sarsnet or satin trimmed with gold and silver rosettes. Diamonds, in profusion, were worn by all the company in the form of tiaras, and the Prince's feathers. Necklaces, composed of three rows of diamonds, and drop diamond ear-rings, were general.

February 10.

Ann Hurl, convicted of forging the name of Benjamin Allen, of Greenwich, to a letter of attorney, with the view of defrauding him of 500*l.* 3 per cent. stock, (see her trial in our last number, page 69,) was on Wednesday morning executed at the Old Bailie, pursuant to her sentence. This unhappy victim to offended justice was a young woman about twenty, of very interesting appearance, and her whole demeanour at, and previous to her execution, manifested how little she expected pardon in this world, and how firmly she rested on mercy in that which is to come. She was put into a cart, and drawn to the place of execution in the widest part of the Old Bailey, where she expiated her offences in penitence and prayer. She was neatly dressed in a black muslin gown, chip hat, and white neckerchief. Her countenance pale and dejected, and very beautiful, rendered her particularly interesting. For eight days she had taken but little nourishment, and her feelings, while attending the condemned Sermon preached on Sunday, were so great, that she was several times deprived of sensation, and supposed to be dead. Her father, mother, and other relations, were with her during the gloomy hours of sadness that preceded her fate, the whole of whom she embraced for the last time. A petition was presented to his Majesty in her behalf; and an answer

was

was returned, that she need not entertain hope of mercy, her crime being of that magnitude that admitted of no other alternative than the execution of the law. It is astonishing, that notwithstanding forgery is almost always detected, and never pardoned, persons should be so infatuated as still to commit it. An amazing concourse of spectators were collected on the occasion, all of whom commiserated the sad fate of Ann Hurle: while that of Mathusabah Spalding, executed at the same time, excited sentiments of a very different description.

Old Bailey.—Thursday, Feb. 16.

CASE OF MR ASTLETT.

Robert Astlett was brought to the bar, when Mr Baron Hotham addressed him relative to his conviction, and the decision of the Twelve Judges upon his case. The learned judge observed, that he had been tried and convicted of embezzling certain Exchequer Bills, he being then an officer in the service of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and having such Bills in his care and custody. It was admitted that those Exchequer Bills was not strictly legal, not having been signed by a person duly authorised by Government, but that he was convicted, and his judgement respited, in order that his Counsel might submit to the opinions of the Judges what then appeared to him relative to his case. Eleven of the Judges had since attended in the Exchequer Chamber, and the objections taken by his Counsel was fully and ably discussed. The question was, whether the Bills were effects within the meaning of the act? And the general opinion was, that they were effects within the meaning of the act. [Here his Lordship read the Preamble and Extracts from the act which justified the decision.] The great object of the Legislature, in framing the Act, was to afford additional security to the Bank. The principle of Legislation must be considered with a reference to the general utility, and when the Law was considered in the large and liberal view in which it was framed, the recollection of the immense quantity of Exchequer Bills in circulation should impress upon individuals the idea that they were fairly bought, and become the property of the Bank for a fair consideration; it had been argued that the Bills in question were not such as came under the Act, yet they carry a validity of the greatest importance to the Bank. It was expressly stated in the Act, that the offence of embezzling such Bills was felony, they were therefore such a species of security that no man would hesitate to receive them. Were, for instance, an Insolvent to emit placing any such Bills in his Schedule, every honest mind would revolt at the idea; in fact, many cases might be found to corroborate their validity. It had appeared, that if trifling articles belonging to the Bank were considered effects under the Statute, it might lead to make old stumps of pens and blotting paper of that description; but the Judges had only gone to such effects as were trusted to the servants of the Bank. The Bills in question fell under that consideration, as the Judges were of opinion they were effects according to the 15th of Geo. II. and that the embezzlement of them by him (the prisoner) subjected him to conviction, on the Count upon which he had been found guilty.

Mr Astlett bowed respectfully to the Court, and as he expressed but little agitation on hearing the unfavourable decision of the Twelve Judges, it was supposed he must have been previously prepared for the fatal opinion.

In the case of Mr Astlett, out of the Twelve Judges, seven were of opinion that the Exchequer Bills were effects, and five that they were not.

Monday, Feb. 10.

Sentence of death was passed upon Mr Astlett, at the Old Bailey. Mr Astlett, to all appearance, seemed perfectly resigned to his fate. When asked what he had to say why judgment of death should not be passed upon him? he answered, "Nothing; I resign myself to my fate." He never looked up the whole time the Recorder was addressing him, and left the Court under great perturbation of mind. He appeared, however, to be in such a weak state of body as to require occasionally some small degree of support.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

The Ladies dresses at the Queen's Assembly here were extremely elegant. They consisted of crape, muslin, and silver drapery, covered with gold,

gold, silver, and steel spangles, bugles, stars, &c. with mosaic and antique borders; gold and pearl bandeaus, with crape flowers intermixed with the hair. The prevailing dresses appeared to be crape and sarsnet.

We are happy to find that excellent institution the Magdalen Asylum of Edinburgh, has excited the philanthropic aid of many worthy individuals, among which we have to announce a legacy of Fifty Pounds Sterling, from the late Mrs Murray Keith; also Five Guineas sent by the Sheriff, as a fine from two gentlemen.

Dr Rutherford of Craigow, who invented an ingenious Thermometer, for ascertaining, with accuracy, the extreme degree of cold every night, has, we understand, also invented a Pentagraph on a new construction, for enlarging or diminishing maps, plans, pictures, &c. with great accuracy, and much superior to the one presently used.

In the parish of Monimail, upwards of two hundred children have, under the auspices of the Countess of Leven and Melville, been successfully inoculated with the Cow-Pox. Her ladyship gave ten pounds to defray the necessary expences.

Mr Greathead, of South Shields, has received a present of a diamond ring (valued at 300l.) from the Emperor of Russia, as a compliment to his ingenuity in the invention of the Life Boat, and in return for a print of the same, sent to his Imperial Majesty, who had previously ordered and paid for one of the boats.

Feb. 13. This day the Managers of the Royal Infirmary, upon opening the Charity Box of the Hospital, found, among other smaller donations, a bank note of one hundred pounds; and they take this mode of returning their best thanks to the charitable person who has been pleased, in this private manner, to contribute so largely to the Charity under their direction.

Feb. 21. A dispute has existed for some time between the buyers and sellers of grain in Dalkeith. A firlot measure was kept in the market, which the buyer contended was not just, and got one made in Edinburgh, which the sellers would not allow to be used. An action was brought first before the Justices of Peace, and then before the Sheriff, to determine which firlot was just. On Wednesday last, they were both tried at the Dean of Guild's office, when it was found, that the firlot made at Edinburgh was perfectly exact, according to the legal standard; but that the other firlot, which was commonly used in Dalkeith market, was deficient in size, and not made agreeable to the act of Parliament. It was therefore condemned, and the sellers found liable in damages.

GLASGOW, *Dec.* 26.

Saturday evening last, about four o'clock, an alarm was given that the cotton mill in the Gorbals, the property of Messrs M'Kerlie and M'Taggart, was on fire, and soon afterwards the flames burst through the roof, the accident which occasioned the calamity, having taken place on the upper floor. The Magistrates both of Glasgow and Gorbals, with the City engines, immediately repaired to the spot. About seven o'clock, the fire having made its way through the lower floors, was continued within the walls of the original building, and the apprehension of its extending farther ceased. It still, however, continued to burn till about one o'clock in the morning, when the front wall fell forward to the street with a tremendous crash. An unfortunate boy was killed on the spot, and another severely wounded, and several persons very much bruised, in which number were two of the soldiers on duty. The back wall fell in about five o'clock in the morning.

Feb. 11. This day the Royal Exchange Assurance company directed their Agent in Glasgow, to pay 3000l. to the proprietors of the Gorbals cotton work, lately destroyed by fire, though neither the Policy had been delivered nor the premium paid, which sum was paid accordingly.

PERTH, *Feb.* 7.

A most resplendent Meteor was seen here, for a few seconds, at mid-day. It is represented by a Gentleman who had the pleasure of seeing it, to have the appearance of a bright ball of silver, about two feet in diameter, with a tail thirty or forty feet in length.

Saturday, Feb. 11.

Early this morning, the corn or meal and malt mill of Blairgowrie was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding every attempt to extinguish the flames,

was

was burnt to ashes. The mill, when the conflagration began, contained nearly an hundred bolls of grain, malt and meal, which were almost totally destroyed. The premises were not insured.

Monday, February 13.

This day the Rev. Andrew Harley, of Catrine, was unanimously elected minister of the Chapel of Ease at Johnstone.

Monday, Feb. 13.

A young boy, son to a poor man named James M'Conkie, in Irvine, being on board the galliot Friends, of that place, unluckily cast his eye on a cake, which had been laid in the steerage mixed up with Arsenic, for destroying rats, and slipped it into his pocket, unnoticed by any of the crew. After going home he ate a mouthful of it, but finding the taste disagreeable, gave it to his father, who being very hungry at the time, toasted it on the fire, and instantly ate it all up. He was suddenly taken ill, and died a few hours after. The boy is still alive, but not likely to recover.

The same day as a Gentleman was riding along the road betwixt Mylnefield and Invergowrie, his attention was arrested by the mournful groans of a person in agony. On arriving at the spot from whence the sound proceeded, he discovered a man whose few remaining sparks of life enabled him only to communicate his name and place of residence. He was carried into Invergowrie tollhouse, and instantly expired. He was a smith in Errol, and a private in the Carse of Gowrie Light Infantry. Having got leave of absence from his Colonel, he was riding home, had fallen from his horse, and been dragged by the stirrup, and trampled under foot.

Extract of a letter from Brighton, Feb. 13.

The following melancholy occurrence took place here last night:—Soon after nine o'clock, the inhabitants in the vicinity of the Steyne were alarmed with a cry of "Fire!" Volumes of smoke were observed to issue from the house of Lady Warren, on the North Parade.—In an instant various of the populace were seen to enter the building; and, not long after, her Ladyship was observed, almost lifeless, her muslin dress nearly burnt to ashes, and herself dreadfully injured, to be borne from the house by several Gentlemen, to the house of a Lady a few doors distant. The alarm was occasioned by the skirts of her Ladyship's dress having unfortunately caught the flame from the grate, soon after she had entered her bed-room; when her Ladyship, to extinguish it, endeavoured to wrapt the bed-curtains tightly round her, which presently took fire also, and the conflagration became general in all parts of the chamber.—The bed, the bed furniture, the counterpane, the toilet, the window curtains, &c. &c. were totally consumed; and had not the inner shutters of the windows been fortunately closed, which preserved the glass from cracking, and prevented that current of air from entering which, otherwise must have gained admission to the apartment, the whole fabric, and probably many edifices in the neighbourhood, as the wind at the time blew very strong and fresh, must have been burnt to the floor. The servants, on entering the room attempted to take up the carpet to roll about her Ladyship, but it was unfortunately nailed to the floor. The servants were much burnt in extinguishing the fire. We are sorry to state, Lady Warren expired on Thursday after, having suffered great pain.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

Betwixt ten and eleven o'clock, a serjeant of the Dumfries-shire Militia was barbarously attacked, on his way home from Woodside, near Glasgow, by two men, one of whom had a bludgeon, with which the serjeant was severely wounded on the shoulders and head. He, however, secured the stick, with which he defended himself, and beat them off. Owing to the darkness of the night, he was prevented from observing their dress, but he believes one of them to be an Irishman. These villains, at the time they made the attack upon the serjeant, who is a peaceable, sober man, had a woman in their company.

Thursday, Feb. 16.

A poor man, a labourer in Gourock, died almost instantly while at dinner, in consequence of a piece of beef sticking in his throat. The piece was readily extracted, and the usual means of resuscitation were persevered in for a considerable time, but in vain; as from the distance from Greenock, near an hour had elapsed before medical assistance could be obtained.

ST ANDREWS.

It is now upwards of two years since, by the laudable exertions of Cathcart Dempster, Esq. while Dean of Guild of this city, and other Gentlemen of the place, a Life-boat was provided for the benefit of this dangerous coast: But, to all intelligent persons here, it was long matter of much regret that the advantage of this most humane provision was likely to be, in a great measure, frustrated by the operation of mistaken notions which prevailed in the minds of the people concerning it. Instead of viewing the Life-boat as the safest construction of a vessel for standing a high sea, they appeared to consider it as the most dangerous, and as calculated rather to destroy than to save lives.—But on Sunday the 15th ult. one of those unfortunate accidents which are so often witnessed in this perilous stormy bay, was the occasion of doing away a great deal of this foolish prejudice. About 12 o'clock, during the time of Divine Service, an alarm was spread through the town, and in the churches, that a vessel was in distress. Immediately recourse was had to the Life-boat, and by the spirited exertions of Mr Dempster, of Captain Stewart of the Venus, and other seamen and fishermen of this place, it was the means of saving the lives of all the crew of the wreck three men and a boy. The boat was transported on its carriage through the town, from the east to the west sands (a distance of more than a mile,) in less than half an hour; and it was plain to the conviction of thousands of spectators who were assembled upon the occasion, that no other boat than the Life-boat could have effected what it did, or braved the surf then rising. The wreck turned out to be the Brothers Increase of Dundee, from Glasgow to Dundee, with soap, sugar, &c. and the men, when the Life-boat reached them, were in a state of the utmost distress, hanging on the shrouds, with the sea breaking over the vessel, expecting every moment to be plunged into a watery grave, which, had the mast given way, they inevitably must have been, and it did give way a very short time after. The cargo was mostly saved, but the vessel went to pieces. To prevent depredations upon the property, which, to the disgrace of humanity and justice, are too frequently committed on such occasions, the Volunteers were called out, and by turns mounted guard the whole of the following night. A subscription was set on foot for the men who had so ably and so actively conducted the life-boat, and in a very short space five guineas were collected. The proprietors, immediately on hearing of the shipwreck, subscribed ten guineas towards establishing a permanent fund for supporting the Life-boat. The merchants in Dundee have also contributed liberally for the same laudable purpose.

ABERDEEN, *Feb.* 22.

The public anxiety has seldom been so great as for the fate of the Aberdeen packet, Capt. Robison (one of the Aberdeen shipping Company's vessels,) which was supposed to be on the coast in the dreadful gale of the 11th. She left Yarmouth roads on the morning of Thursday the 9th, and after an extraordinary passage of 36 hours, got down as far as Johnshaven, where she was first taken with the gale, within three miles of the shore. The storm increasing, every effort was made to get the vessel clear of the land, and notwithstanding being so far embayed, and the wind E. blowing a perfect hurricane, this fine vessel, almost regardless of wind and waves, in a few hours cleared the Buchan Ness. The sea was now running mountains high, and the wind tremendous; few vessels on this coast could have weathered a storm which has hardly been equalled these 20 years past. On the 10th however, she made the Pentland Firth, and got into Stromness, where she remained till Wednesday morning, and next day arrived in perfect safety in this harbour, to the joy of many hundreds.—Great praise is due to Capt. Robison and the crew for their manly conduct on so trying an occasion; and it must yield the highest satisfaction to every one who can get their property committed on board such vessels.

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr Robert Jameson, to the office of Regius Professor of Natural History, and Keeper of the Museum, or Repository of Natural Curiosities in the University of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of Doctor John Walker.

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr William Erskine to be Commissary of

of the Commissariot of Glasgow, vacant by the death of Mr John Orr.

Mr Thomas Falconer, writer, has been appointed Commissary Depute of the Commissariot of Glasgow.

Mr Thomas Beveridge, writer in Edinburgh, is appointed Assistant Clerk in the Court of Session, in room of Mr Beatson, deceased.

HADDINGTON CORN MARKET,

Friday, Feb. 24, 1804.

	First,	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	26s. 0d.	24s. 0d.	21s. 0d.
Barley,	16 6	15 0	13 6
Oats,	16 0	14 6	13 0
Pease,	17 0	15 6	14 0
Beans,	18 3	16 6	15 0

Potatoe Oats, 16s. to 19s.

One parcel Beans, 19s.

Tuesday, Feb. 28.

This day there were 350 bolls Oatmeal in Edinburgh market, which sold from 17s 0d. to 18s. 0d. per boll.—Retail prices per peck of best Oatmeal, 1s. 2d.; Second 1s. 1½d. There were also 58 bolls of pease and barley meal, which sold from 11s. 0d. to 11s 6d. per boll.—Retail prices per peck, 10d.

Potatoes, 10d. to 1s. per peck, (28lb.)

Wednesday, February 29.

THE KING.

None of the London Papers of Sunday that we have received this morning contain the bulletin of that day respecting the state of his Majesty's health. In other respects their reports are not altogether so encouraging as could be wished. They state that "on Saturday his Majesty rose about nine, and shortly after received his Physicians. His Majesty continues in a state of slow, but we trust certain recovery. We hear, however, with concern, that his amendment yesterday was not so rapid as during some preceding days."

BIRTHS.

Jan. 19. Mrs Thomson, of Boughtrig, a son.

24. At Funtington, Sussex, the Lady of Sir James Duff, a son.

27. The Lady of Jas. Graham, Esq. a son.

28. Mrs Kinloch of Kinloch, a daughter.

30. The Lady of Walter Campbell of Carradale, Esq. a daughter.

—. At Largie, the Lady of Alex. Macdonald Lockhart, of Lee, Esq. a daughter.

Feb. 3. At Bath, the Lady of Colonel Munro, of Ensham, Dorset, a daughter.

Feb. 4. At Cameron House, Mrs Rouet Smollett, a son.

—. Mrs Mr Callum of Thornhill, a son.

6. The wife of a labouring man at Somerstown three children, two males and a female, all living, and likely to do well.

7. At Sir John Sinclair's, in Charlotte Square, the Lady of James Colquhoun, Esq. M. P. a son.

9. At Arniston, the Lady of Philip Dundas, Esq. M. P. a son.

10. The wife of Mr Child, of Hayes, three fine girls, who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

15. At Logie Elphinstone, the Lady of Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, Esq. a son.

20. Mrs Stein, Queen Street, a daughter.

—. At Lindertes, the Lady of Captain Ogilvy, of the Royal Navy, a son.

The Countess of Banbury, a son.

Mrs Silver, of Netherly, a daughter.

At Aberdeen, the Lady of Captain Gilchrist of Ospisdale, a son.

The Countess of Conyngham, a son.

The Hon. Lady Paget, a daughter.

The Lady of General Sir James Duff, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 14. At Ruthergien, John Walter Burke, Esq. of Galway, to Miss Helen Dixon, daughter of the late Mr William Dixon, Dumbarton.

16. At Belibuss, in the island of Islay, Alexander Grahame, Esq. younger of Craigber, to Miss Eleonora Crawfurd, daughter of Samuel Crawford, Esq.

23. At Dundee, Mr George Christie, writer in Perth, to Miss Mary Nicol, eldest daughter of Mr George Nicol, merchant, Dundee.

24. At Falkirk, John Belch, Esq. Banker, Stirling, to Miss Agnes Walker, daughter of James Walker, Esq. of Mumrills.

25. At Tiverton, Montague Baker Bere, Esq. to Miss Ann Leigh; and on the Sunday following (the 29th) Mr Bere was taken suddenly ill, and died on the evening of that day.

Feb. 3. At Bighouse, Gabriel Reed, Esq. to Miss Mackay, daughter of the late George Mackay, Esq. of Bighouse.

8 At Edinburgh, James Spence, Esq. of Craig Sanquhar, late Lieutenant Colonel of his Majesty's 73d Regiment, to Miss Elizabeth Joanna Davidson, second daughter of John Davidson, of Ravelrig, Esq.

—. At Dundee, Captain Robert Lithgow, to Miss Martha Scott, youngest daughter of James Scott, Esq. Banker there.

16. At Kilcattan, Island of Bute, Mr Robert M'Alister, Rothsay, to Miss Isobel Duncan, youngest daughter of the deceased Mr Alexander Duncan, Kilcattan.

Feb.

Feb. 18. At Edinburgh, Capt. John Grant, of the Inverness Militia, to Miss Shaw, only daughter of the late Rev Dr Shaw, of Aberdeen.

20. At Glasgow, Captain Robert Davidson, Dalnotter Hill, to Miss Grace Sym, daughter of the late Andrew Sym, Esq merchant, Glasgow

The Rev. Dr Birch, Dean of Battle, to Miss M R. Gordon, third daughter of Charles Gordon, Esq of Woodhouse, Aberdeenshire, and niece to Lord Glenbervie.

At Greenock, Captain John Nicholson, of Craighead, to Miss Jean Nimmo, daughter of Dr Nimmo, of Greenock

At Paytonstone, Mr Charles Gordon, distiller, to Miss Elizabeth Newton.

At Petersburgh, the Grand Duchess of Russia, Maria Powlowna, sister to the Emperor, to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Weimar

Major General Congreve, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, to Miss Eyre, Relict of the late General Eyre, of the Artillery.

Lately in Lincolnshire, Chevalier D'Aragon, formerly of the Parliament of Normandy, in France, to Miss Barbarina Mitchell, with a fortune of 20,000l.

DEATHS.

On the 12d January 1802, in consequence of the wounds he received in an engagement at Saffenac, near Calcutta, Lieut Harry Duncan Bayl, of the artillery Corps.

In March last, at Goa, in the East Indies, Lieutenant General Robert Kerr, of the Hon East India Company's service

On the 19th July last, at the Camp near Amidnagur, in India, Major John Hamilton Brown of the 78th regiment.

On the 19th July last, Lieutenant William Kennedy, of his Majesty's 78th regiment, second son of the late James Kennedy of Kilzie, Esq. He was one of the unfortunate sufferers on board the Caledonia, which took fire on her passage from Bengal to Bombay, as particularly mentioned in page 45.

At Bombay, on the 17th of Auguft last, on board the Hon Company's ship Elphinstone, Mr William Scott, Surgeon's Mate, son of Mr William Scott, Edinburgh.

At Birmingham, in November last, Mr Harry Robertson, merchant in Glasgow; and at the same place, on the 18th curt. his sister, Mrs Margaret Robertson, widow of Captain Archibald Robertson, brother to the late Mr Robertson of Kindence.

On board his Majesty's ship Defiance, on the 22d of December 1803, Mr William Erskine Ranken, midshipman (only son to Captain Ranken of the Fifeshire Cavalry;) a young man of promising abilities, and much regretted.

In January 1803, at Columbo, in Ceylon, Lieutenant John Kerr, of his Majesty's 19th regiment of infantry

Jan. 16. At Balchrystie, Alexander Chrystie, Esq. of Balchrystie

20. At Kilbride, in Argyleshire, Donald Campbell, Esq. of Rudille.

—. Miss Colin Campbell Sime, youngest daughter of Captain John Sime, of Mile-End.

21. At London, Mrs Gardner, widow of Capt. James Gardner of the Marines.

22. Suddenly, Mr Andrew Henderson, Master of the English School, Kilmarnock.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Todd, wife of Capt Wm. Todd, Aberdeenshire Militia.

24. At Irvine, Robert Tod, Esq. of Knockendale.

—. Mr Edward Hume, late brewer in Edinburgh.

25. At Edinburgh, Mrs Fullarton, wife of Mr Alexander Fullarton, Land Surveyor of the customs at Perth, and daughter to the deceased Archibald Duff, Esq. of Ballinloan.

26. Aged 86, Matthew Davidson, Esq. surgeon in Perth; very much respected, during a long and well conducted practice of nearly 60 years.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Drummond, wife of Mr Archibald Drummond, late of New York, and daughter of the deceased Mr William Macewan, of Dungarthill, Writer to the Signet.

—. At Aberdeen, Mr George Adam, merchant, and late one of the Bailies of that city.

28. Miss Anges Herbertson, daughter of Mr John Herbertson, Collector of Port-Dundas.

29. Mrs Forbes, widow of the Hon John Forbes, of Pitsligo, in the 85th year of her age.

30 At Geilston, Miss Jean Lennox, eldest daughter of the late Willim Lennox, Esq. of Woodhead.

— At Falkirk, and in the 40th year of her age, Mrs Margaret Oswald, spouse of Mr John Crawford, merchant there. As a wife she was dutiful, as a mother affectionate, as a friend steady, and as a Christian exemplary.

31. Mrs Elizabeth Gardner, Relict of Mr John Carlier, late Merchant in Edinburgh.

—. At Edinburgh, much regretted, Mrs Mary Roddam, the Lady of the Rev. Dr Carlyle of Inverssk, in the 61st year of her age.

—. At Arbuthnot, Mrs Graham of Duntroon.

Feb. 1. Mr Robert Sanderson, merchant in Edinburgh.

2 At Wallaceton, Ayr. Jean George, aged 110 years 10 months. This woman was born

born at Edinburgh, never had any illness, retained her faculties to the last, and died without a struggle. She attended the late Earl of Eglinton in his infancy, and has enjoyed a pension from that Noble family ever since. In her 47th year she had a son, who is now 64 years of age.

Feb. 3. At Aberdeen, Mrs Hadden, widow of Mr Alexander Hadden, Merchant in Aberdeen.

—. At Coalstoun, Charles Brown, of Coalstoun, Esq.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr William Panton, Haberdasher.

5. At Glasgow, Mr Robert Paterson, Brewer in Anderston.

—. At Glasgow, Mr Malcom M'Gilvrea, merchant, in the 75th year of his age.

—. At Irvine, Mrs Allen, relict of Hector Allen, Esq. merchant there.

—. At Edinburgh, the Rev. John Stewart, Minister of Greenlaw.

8. At Morton-hall, John Trotter, Esq. of Morton-hall.

11. At Kirkcaldy, Mrs Birrell.

—. At Melville, Mr William Bell, factor to the Hon. Robert Dundas of Melville.

13. Miss O Hara. She was on Saturday seized with a fit in Drury Lane Theatre at nine o'clock, and was taken to Carpmeal's house in Bow-street, where she was treated with every attention. Drs Rivers and Hunt were called, whose medical aid was, however, without affect. She expired on Monday morning at four o clock. She was a beautiful and accomplished woman, in her 22d year.

13. At London, Capt. Fitzgerald He went to the Northumberland Coffee-house on Monday morning, where he was well known, and occasionally lodged, to ask for a bed. On being shewn to his chamber, he desired that he might not be disturbed till six in the evening, stating that he had been up the whole of the preceding night When the waiter went to call him at the appointed time, he found the Captain, though yet warm, to his great astonishment quite dead The Coroner's Jury pronounced a verdict of—Died by the visitation of God. The deceased was a Captain of Marines, and was known in the fashionable world by the name of fighting Fitzgerald, from the number of duels that he had been concerned in.

14. At Jedburgh, Mrs Lindesay, spouse of Dr R. Lindesay, Physician there.

15. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Gillespie, Physician.

16. At Aberdeen, Miss Eliza Fergusson, eldest daughter of James Fergusson, Esq. of Kinmundy.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr William Handyside.

Feb. 16. At his house in Charles Street, Mr Thomas Sutherland, Teacher

17. At Glasgow, Miss Ann Graham Buchannan, only daughter of Mr John Buchannan.

—. At Edinburgh, in the 70th year of his age, Mr John Corvin, author of the several useful Tracts on national industry and improvement. To him the Fish Curers of Scotland were much indebted for many excellent hints respecting the mode of carrying on more productive effects that important branch of Trade His history of the Herring Fishery in the Frith of Forth was highly approved of, in so much, that it was first printed at London in 1801, by authority of the House of Commons, and soon after reprinted in Edinburgh, by desire of the Convention of Royal Boroughs.

18. At Glasgow, Miss Agnes Shaw, only child of Mr John Shaw, Bookseller.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Armstrong, Merchant.

20 At Edinburgh, Mr Hugh Premner, Accountant.

21. At Murray's Hall, near Stirling, Miss Elizabeth Murray.

In Reid's Court, Canongate, Miss Janet Hutcheson, daughter of the deceased Rev. Gilbert Hutcheson, Minister of Innerleithing

At Cowbride Mr Edward Wilkins, late of Lantwit Major, who had been many years in the East and West Indies His death was occasioned by the bursting of a gun, which had been loaded for some time, and could not be discharged owing to the badness of the flint; unfortunately he applied a lighted match to the touch-hole, and the gun went off, burst, and tore his hand in so dreadful a manner that it mortified, and brought an a lock jaw, which terminated his existence.

At Dover, Mr Smith, who when Captain of the Guards, and Aid-de-Camp to the late Lord Sackville, by his valour and ability twice saved the Duke of Brunswick from being killed or taken by the French. Sir Sidney Smith being his second son, the paternal propety devolves on Colonel Smith, of Walmer. Mr Spencer Smith, who so ably conducted our interests at Constantinople, and who is now our Minister at Stutgard, is the youngest son.

Mr Godwin, an eminent Goldsmith and Jeweller in the Strand. He went into the square of Somerset-House, and leaped down from the railing on the eastern side, from a height of nearly forty feet. Some workmen saw him in the act They took him up and carried him into one of the offices of Somerset house His left leg, near the ancle, and his thigh, near the hip-bone, were broken, and he was otherwise much bruised.

sed.—In a few minutes after he expired. He had been in a desponding way for some time.—Verdict of the Coroner's Inquest, Lunacy. He was a gentleman much esteemed.

Mrs Norton, of Tamworth, widow of the late Rev. W. R. Norton. Her death was occasioned by a fall from a horse the same day, as she was riding on a pillion behind her father's servant. The horse took fright at the opening of an umbrella. About half a year since, her husband's death was occasioned also by a fall from a horse.

Suddenly, in the prime of life, Mr Henry Pitt, mercer, of Hereford. He had retired to rest the preceding night in perfect health, and was found dead in bed next morning—supposed to have been occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel in the head.

In the goal of St Dunstan's, Canterbury, Mr T. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon to the Leyden: he had been committed under a warrant from the Coroner, for aiding and assisting in a duel, in which one of the combatants was killed.

Burnt to Death since our last, by their clothes accidentally catching fire.

Miss S. Smith, of Dorchester.

Mrs Day, of Thurmaston, Leicester, aged 82.

A daughter of Mr Kime, of Hundleby.

A son of T. Creed, in Hundleby.

In Spring-row, near Hull, a boy, about two years old.

A poor woman in old Aberdeen.

A daughter of Captain Westbeach, of the navy, about nine years of age.

The child of an English Clergyman in St Andrews

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Life* of *Socrates*,—*M. D.* on the Olympic Games,—*Trevor's* two communications.—A *Hunter* of *Epitaphs*,—*Delicatus*,—*J. S.*,—*M. F.*,—*Delia*, a Tale,—*H. M.*,—*Crito junior*, and *G.* are received.

Scotus Juvenilis,—*M*'s Answer to the Query respecting the flame of a candle,—Auld *Ettrick John*, and *J. N.*'s Songs for the Tweedale Volunteers, will appear in our next.

We are obliged to the Rev. *Jas. Playfair* for his letter; but we apprehend that the letter of our correspondent, *A Galloway Officer*, in this number, will make him hesitate in ascribing the English coin to *William Rufus*; and if he compare the *Scotch* coin with the representations given by *Cardonnel* of the coins of *Alexander* III. particularly that marked No. 23. Plate I. we think he will consider it as belonging to that prince. The number to distinguish different princes of the same name does not occur till a late period. The coin, given in our last, cannot belong to *Alexander* II.; as in his coins, the sceptre on the obverse extends through the legend, which does not contain DEI GRATIA; while, on the reverse, the moneyer's name occurs. In the coin of *Alexander* III. numbered 23. in *Cardonnel*, the same legend occurs both on the obverse and the reverse, as appears on the coin in our last magazine, and the sceptre on the obverse is contained within the circle of the legend; they agree also in every other point.—We apprehend there must be some mistake respecting the legend of the coin which *Mr Playfair* supposes to have borne the name of *Donald*, as no writer on *Scotch Medals* mentions any coin which can be ascribed to any prince before *Alexander* I.

We shall be much obliged to *A Galloway Officer*, for a continuation of his correspondence.

A *Dissenter* desires us to inform such of our readers as are interested in the controversy on Religious Establishments in the *Scots Mag.* for 1802, that the subject is continued in the *Edin. Evangel. Mag.* for Dec. 1803, and the following Nos.

We are afraid that the explanation of the *third Law of Motion*, sent by a *Constant Reader*, would not be sufficiently perspicuous to those of our readers who need an explanation.

We shall be obliged to our correspondents to send us more *Prose*, and less *Poetry*.

Errata in our last.—Page 17. col. 2. line 38. *for* topography, *read* typography. Page 56. col. 2. line 22. from the bottom, *for* Robinson, *read* Robison.